PACIFIC SALMON COMMISSION
JOINT TRANSBOUNDARY TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

FINAL ESTIMATES OF TRANSBOUNDARY RIVER SALMON PRODUCTION, HARVEST AND ESCAPEMENT AND A REVIEW OF JOINT ENHANCEMENT ACTIVITIES IN 2015

REPORT TCTR (17)-2

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ACRONYMS

ADF&G	Alaska Department of Fish and Game
AC	Allowable Catch
AF	Aboriginal Fishery
BLC	Base Level Catch
CAFN	Champagne Aishihik First Nation
CCPH	Cumulative Catch per Hour
CPUE	Catch per unit effort
CWT	Coded Wire Tag
DFO	Department of Fisheries and Oceans (Canada)
DIPAC	Douglas Island Pink and Chum (Private Hatchery)
ESSR	Excess Salmon to Spawning Requirement (surplus fishery license)
GSI	Genetic Stock Identification
IHNV	Infectious Hematopoietic Necrosis (a virus which infects sockeye salmon)
LCM	Latent Class Model
MEF	Mid Eye Fork (fish length measurement)
MR	Mark–Recapture
MSY	Maximum Sustained Yield
POH	Post-Orbital-Hyperal (fish length measurement)
PSC	Pacific Salmon Commission
PST	Pacific Salmon Treaty
SCMM	Stikine Chinook Management Model
SHA	Special Harvest Area
SMM	Stikine Management Model
SPA	Scale Pattern Analysis
SW	Statistical Week
TAC	Total Allowable Catch
TMR	Thermal Mark Recovery
TRTFN	Taku River Tlingit First Nation
TBR	Transboundary River
TTC	Transboundary Technical Committee
YSC	Yukon Salmon Committee

CALENDAR OF STATISTICAL WEEKS

SW	Date		SW	Date	
	Begin	End		Begin	End
1	1-Jan	3-Jan	28	5-Jul	11-Jul
2	4-Jan	10-Jan	29	12-Jul	18-Jul
3	11-Jan	17-Jan	30	19-Jul	25-Jul
4	18-Jan	24-Jan	31	26-Jul	1-Aug
5	25-Jan	31-Jan	32	2-Aug	8-Aug
6	1-Feb	7-Feb	33	9-Aug	15-Aug
7	8-Feb	14-Feb	34	16-Aug	22-Aug
8	15-Feb	21-Feb	35	23-Aug	29-Aug
9	22-Feb	28-Feb	36	30-Aug	5-Sep
10	1-Mar	7-Mar	37	6-Sep	12-Sep
11	8-Mar	14-Mar	38	13-Sep	19-Sep
12	15-Mar	21-Mar	39	20-Sep	26-Sep
13	22-Mar	28-Mar	40	27-Sep	3-Oct
14	29-Mar	4-Apr	41	4-Oct	10-Oct
15	5-Apr	11-Apr	42	11-Oct	17-Oct
16	12-Apr	18-Apr	43	18-Oct	24-Oct
17	19-Apr	25-Apr	44	25-Oct	31-Oct
18	26-Apr	2-May	45	1-Nov	7-Nov
19	3-May	9-May	46	8-Nov	14-Nov
20	10-May	16-May	47	15-Nov	21-Nov
21	17-May	23-May	48	22-Nov	28-Nov
22	24-May	30-May	49	29-Nov	5-Dec
23	31-May	6-Jun	50	6-Dec	12-Dec
24	7-Jun	13-Jun	51	13-Dec	19-Dec
25	14-Jun	20-Jun	52	20-Dec	26-Dec
26	21-Jun	27-Jun	53	27-Dec	31-Dec
27	28-Jun	4-Jul			

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Final estimates of harvests and escapements of Pacific salmon returning to the transboundary Stikine, Taku, and Alsek rivers for 2015 are presented and compared with historical patterns. Average, unless defined otherwise, refers to the most recent 10-year average (2005–2014). Relevant information pertaining to the management of appropriate U.S. and Canadian fisheries is presented and the use of inseason management models is discussed. Results from TBR sockeye salmon *Oncorhynchus nerka* enhancement projects are also reviewed.

Stikine River

The postseason estimate of the 2015 Stikine River sockeye salmon terminal run was 174,300 fish, of which approximately 93,900 fish were harvested in various fisheries including assessment/test fisheries. An estimated 93,900 Stikine River fish escaped to spawn, including 20,900 fish that migrated to the barrier in the Tuya River that were not harvested. The terminal run was 5,000 fish below average and the harvest was 20,400 fish below average. The Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon total escapement of 33,200 fish was above the goal range of 18,000 to 30,000 fish. The estimated U.S. commercial harvest of Stikine River sockeye salmon in Districts 106 and 108, including the Stikine River subsistence fishery, was 32,000 fish. The sockeye salmon harvest in the Canadian inriver commercial was 51,900 fish and the AF harvest was 8,200 fish. The inriver test fisheries harvested 1,900 sockeye salmon. Weekly inseason run projections from the SMM ranged from 103,700 to 227,800 sockeye salmon; the final inseason model prediction was 227,800 fish, with a TAC of 159,800 fish. Weekly inseason run projections using other methods in concert with the SMM ranged from 128,200 to 217,500 sockeye salmon; the final inseason run size based on this approach was 198,800 sockeye salmon with a TAC of 124,700 fish. Based on the final postseason run size estimate of 174,300 fish and an AC estimate of 51,300 Stikine River sockeye salmon for each country, Canada harvested 117% and the U.S. harvested 62% of their respective TACs. Brood stock collection removed 3,900 sockeye salmon from the escapement to Tahltan Lake leaving a natural spawning escapement of 29,300 fish. The estimated spawning escapement of 26,400 mainstem Stikine River sockeye salmon was within the goal range of 20,000 to 40,000 fish for this stock group.

The 2015 Stikine River large Chinook salmon run was estimated at 27,000 fish, of which approximately 5,700 fish were harvested in various fisheries. The estimated escapement of Stikine River large Chinook salmon was 21,600 fish; above the escapement goal of 17,400 fish and within the escapement goal range 14,000 to 28,000 fish. The run and harvest were below their respective averages. The Little Tahltan River large Chinook salmon escapement of 450 fish was below the Canadian escapement target of 3,300 fish and below the lower bound of the Canadian target range of 2,700 to 5,300 fish. The estimated U.S. commercial harvest of Stikine River Chinook salmon in Districts 108 gillnet, test, troll, subsistence, and sport fisheries was 1,400 fish. The estimated Canadian commercial, Aboriginal, assessment/test, and sport fisheries harvest was 4,300 fish. Managers used harvest in the MR, model, and other assessment estimates to generate inseason run sizes

after SW 25. The inseason run projections were consistent throughout the course of the fishery in predicting a terminal run size that was close to the preseason expectation of 30,200 large Chinook salmon. Weekly inseason run projections ranged from 28,000 to 29,300 large Chinook salmon.

The 2015 run size of Stikine River coho salmon cannot be quantified. The U.S. harvest of Stikine River coho salmon is also unknown since there is no stock identification program for this species. Mixed stock coho salmon harvest in District 106 was 112,600 fish (51% Alaska hatchery) and District 108 was 30,200 fish (23% Alaska hatchery). The Canadian inriver coho salmon harvest of 5,600 fish was above average. The annual aerial surveys indicated a below average return to the 6 index sites that were surveyed by Canada. The inseason weekly CPUE of coho salmon from both the lower Stikine River Canadian fishery and sockeye salmon test fishery (incidentally harvested coho salmon) was below average.

In May 2014, a landslide occurred near the mouth of the Tahltan River. The landslide deposited approximately 8,000 m^3 of debris into the river which blocked access to Tahltan River Chinook and sockeye salmon spawning sites until mid-July 2014. Remedial work was done to improve fish passage at the landslide in March 2015. It appeared that the landslide continued to restrict upstream passage, especially during periods of high water in 2015. The extent of the restriction on upstream salmon passage will be evaluated in early 2016 after radio telemetry data analysis is completed.

Taku River

The postseason estimate of the 2015 Taku River sockeye salmon terminal run was 194,400 fish, 193,400 wild fish and 1,000 hatchery fish. The U.S. harvested 41,800 Taku River wild fish, Canada harvested 19,700 wild fish and the estimated above border spawning escapement was 131,900 wild sockeye salmon. The terminal run size was above average and the wild escapement was well above average for the same time period and well above the goal range of 71,000 to 80,000 fish. The U.S. harvested an estimated 44% of the U.S. AC and Canada harvested an estimated 55% of the Canadian AC.

The estimated 2015 Taku River large Chinook salmon terminal run was 32,060 fish; above border run was 31,270 fish and spawning escapement was 28,830 fish. The run was average and the harvest was below average. The total harvest of large Chinook salmon in the inriver assessment/test fishery and Canadian commercial, Aboriginal, and recreational fisheries in the Taku River was 2,450 fish. The traditional District 111 mixed stock drift gillnet fishery total harvest of 1,080 Chinook salmon was below average even when excluding those years in which a directed Chinook salmon fishery occurred.

The estimated above border run of Taku River coho salmon in 2015 was 70,400 fish, which was below average (67% of average). The Canadian inriver commercial harvest was 7,900 coho salmon with an additional 2,000 fish harvested in the assessment/test fishery and 300 fish harvested in the Aboriginal fishery. After all Canadian harvests were subtracted from the above border run the above border spawning escapement was estimated at 60,200 coho salmon, which exceeds the lower bound of the newly adopted escapement goal range of 50,000 to 90,000 fish. The U.S. harvest of 23,200 coho salmon in the traditional District

111 mixed stock fishery was well below average. Alaskan hatcheries contributed an estimated 4,800 fish; 21% of the District 111 harvest.

Alsek River

The 2015 Alsek River harvest of 16,100 sockeye salmon in the U.S. commercial fishery was average. The Canadian inriver recreational fishery reported no sockeye salmon harvest while the Aboriginal food fishery harvest was approximately 1,100 fish. The Klukshu River weir count of 11,600 sockeye salmon was average and was above the escapement goal range of 7,500 to 11,000 fish. The count of 2,600 early run sockeye salmon (i.e. through August 15) and the late run count of 9,000 were both average.

The Chinook salmon run to the Alsek River was above average. The U.S. Dry Bay harvest of 240 large Chinook salmon was below average. The Canadian recreational fishery harvest of 40 fish was average and the Aboriginal harvest of 90 fish was above average. The 1,430 Chinook salmon counted through the Klukshu River weir was above average and the estimated escapement of 1,390 fish was above the escapement goal range of 800 to 1,200 Chinook salmon.

Current stock assessment programs prevent an accurate comparison of the Alsek River coho salmon run with historical runs. There was minimal effort during the U.S. Dry Bay coho salmon fishery and harvest figures are negligible. The Canadian recreational and Aboriginal fisheries harvested no coho salmon. The operation of the Klukshu River weir does not provide a complete enumeration of coho salmon into this system since it is removed before the run is over.

Enhancement

In 2015, eggs and milt were collected from sockeye salmon escapements at Tahltan and Tatsamenie lakes. A total of approximately 4.5 million eggs were collected at Tahltan Lake and 731,000 at Tatsamenie Lake. Prior to the start of egg collection at Tahltan Lake, Canada advised Alaska that they were revising the goal to 5.5 million eggs (from 6.0 million eggs) because of a decision they had made to stop releases into Tuya Lake; their technical staff had determined that the fry from a 5.5 million level egg take could all be planted into Tahltan Lake without exceeding agreed to stocking guidelines. The revised egg-take goal at Tahltan Lake was not achieved. The egg-take goal of 2 million eggs at Tatsamenie Lake was not achieved due to low escapement however the alternative target of 30% of the female escapement used for broodstock was applied to the project as per the bilaterally agreed Taku Enhancement Production Plan.

In 2015, outplants of brood year 2014 sockeye salmon fry were as follows: 2.68 million fry into Tahltan Lake; 731,000 fry and 187,000 extended-rearing fry into Tatsamenie Lake. Green-egg to planted-fry survivals were 76%, and 87% for Tahltan, and Tatsamenie lakes; respectively. An estimated 169,700 pre-emergent fry from one Tatsamenie Lake stock incubator were confirmed positive with IHNV and destroyed.

Adult sockeye salmon otoliths were processed inseason by the ADF&G otolith lab to estimate weekly contribution of fish from U.S./Canada TBR fry planting programs to District 106, 108, and 111 gillnet fisheries and to Canadian commercial fisheries in the Stikine and Taku rivers. Contribution estimates of stocked fish to Alaskan harvests were 14,400 stocked Stikine River fish to District 106 and 108, and 200 stocked Taku River fish to District 111. Estimates of contributions to Canadian fisheries included 29,092 stocked fish to Stikine River fisheries and 130 stocked fish to the Taku River fisheries.

INTRODUCTION

This report presents estimates of the 2015 harvest and escapement data for Pacific salmon runs to the transboundary Stikine, Taku, and Alsek rivers and describes management actions taken during the season. Harvest and effort data are presented by week, for each river for both U.S. and Canadian fisheries. Spawning escapement data for most species are reported from weir counts or other escapement monitoring techniques. Joint enhancement activities on the Stikine and Taku rivers are also summarized.

The TTC met prior to the season to update joint management, stock assessment and enhancement plans and determine preseason forecasts and outlooks for run strengths and initial TAC estimates for the various species and rivers. The results of this meeting are summarized in: PSC TTC, TCTR (15)-1 Salmon Management and Enhancement Plans for the Stikine, Taku and Alsek Rivers, 2015.

Run reconstruction analyses were conducted on the sockeye salmon *Oncorhynchus nerka* and Chinook salmon *O. tshawytscha* runs returning to the Stikine and Taku rivers and for the coho salmon *O. kisutchrun* returning to the Taku River. No estimates of marine harvest are made for Alaskan fisheries outside of District 106 and 108 for Stikine River stocks, District 111 for Taku River stocks and Subdistrict 182-30 & 31 for Alsek River stocks.

STIKINE RIVER

Stikine River salmon are harvested by U.S. commercial gillnet and troll fisheries as well as recreational and subsistence fisheries in Alaskan Districts 106 and 108, by Canadian commercial gillnet and assessment/test fisheries located in the lower and upper Stikine River, and by a Canadian AF in the upper portion of the river (Figure 1). In addition, Canadian terminal area fisheries are occasionally operated in the lower Tuya River and/or at Tahltan Lake when escapements are estimated to include excess salmon to spawning requirements (ESSR). A recreational fishery also exists in the Canadian sections of the Stikine River drainage. In 1995, a U.S. personal use fishery was established in the lower Stikine River; no harvests were reported in this fishery in 1995 through 2000. Approximately 30 sockeye salmon were harvested in 2001, and the personal use fishery on the Stikine River was not open in 2002 and 2003. A U.S. subsistence fishery was opened in 2004 for sockeye salmon and in 2005 for Chinook and coho salmon.

In 1993, the U.S. spring experimental troll fishery near Wrangell was expanded to include two new areas in portions of District 106 and 108 to target hatchery Chinook salmon. In 1998 an additional area was included in a portion of District 108. The three areas in District 108 and one area in District 6 have remained unchanged and have opened in the absence of District 108 directed Stikine River Chinook salmon fisheries.

In May 2014, a landslide occurred near the mouth of the Tahltan River. The landslide deposited approximately 8,000 m^3 of debris into the river which blocked access to Tahltan River Chinook and sockeye salmon spawning sites until mid-July. In March 2015 select boulders at the landslide were demolished using an industrial expansion compound set into drill holes within the boulders. The resulting fragments were displaced downstream by

manual labor and by the erosional effects of the spring freshet. The exercise resulted in an increase in the channel width, ridding the site of a "pinch point" where it was observed that salmon struggled in their attempts to ascend the river in 2014. From late May to late June 2015, Chinook salmon were observed attempting to negotiate the landslide; no observation of fish succeeding in transiting the site was made until 30 June, when Tahltan River flows started to drop. Radio telemetry data, however, indicated the first radio tagged fish passed the weir on 28 June (on average approximately 50% of the fish enter the Tahltan River by late June). An assessment of the fate of early entry Tahltan River Chinook salmon will be done when the radio telemetry analyses is completed.

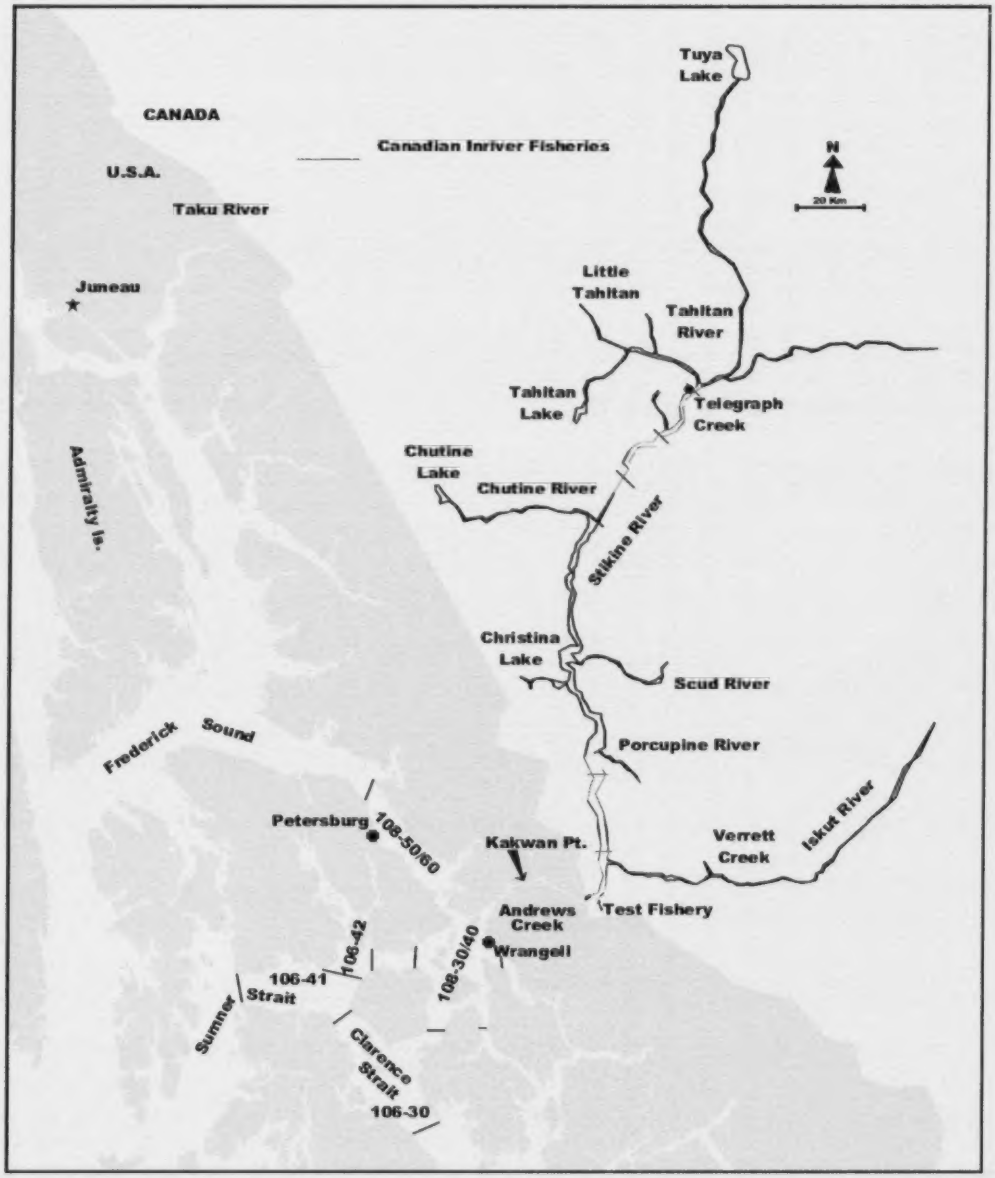

Figure 1. The Stikine River and principal U.S. and Canadian fishing areas.

Harvest Regulations and the Joint Management Model

Fishing arrangements in place for salmon originating from the Canadian portion of the Stikine River watershed are provided in Annex IV, Chapter 1 of the PST and can be found at: http://www.psc.org/publications/pacific-salmon-treaty/. These arrangements include: directed fisheries for Chinook salmon; continuation of a U.S. subsistence fishery on Chinook, sockeye, and coho salmon stocks within the U.S. section of the Stikine River; continuation of coho salmon harvest shares; and, a sockeye salmon harvest sharing arrangement based on the presumed production of enhanced fish.

As in most previous years, the TTC met prior to the season to update joint management and enhancement plans, develop run forecasts, and determine new parameters for input into the inseason Chinook and sockeye salmon run projection models. The Chinook salmon model is referred to as the SCMM and served as a key management tool governing weekly fishing regimes for Stikine River Chinook salmon. The SCMM, however, was complemented inseason with a concurrent MR study and other inriver assessment methods. The sockeye salmon model is referred to as the SMM. The SMM was complemented inseason with concurrent inriver run size estimates based on fishery performance against historical fishery performance and run size estimates.

Chinook Salmon

The SCMM model is based on the linear regression (correlation) between weekly cumulative CPUE of large Chinook salmon at the tagging site, located near the mouth of the Stikine River, and terminal run size based on MR studies conducted in 1996–2015. Most of the CPUE and run size data sets (CPUE vs. run size) are significantly correlated. Inseason model estimates were available commencing in SW 24 (Table 1). Mark–recapture estimates based on the cumulative ratio of tagged-to-untagged fish observed in the inriver commercial fishery were generated commencing in SW 26. In order to abide by Annex IV, Chapter1, Paragraph 3(a)(3)(vii), which obliges the Parties to apportion their overall TAC by historical weekly run timing, weekly fishery openings were announced based on weekly guideline harvests.

The preseason run size estimate of 30,200 large Chinook salmon was above the threshold run size limit of 28,100 fish (Table 1); hence, triggering the option to conduct a directed Chinook salmon fisheries in the U.S. and Canada. The threshold number is the sum of the midpoint escapement goal (21,000 fish) + the Canadian BLC (2,300 fish) + the U.S. BLC (3,400 fish) + the inriver assessment/test fishery harvest (1,400 fish). In conjunction with the AC associated with the directed fishery, both U.S. and Canada are permitted a base level catch harvested as bycatch taken in the course of the targeted sockeye salmon net fisheries and Chinook salmon taken in traditional recreational fisheries.

Table 1. Stikine River large Chinook salmon run size based on the Stikine Chinook Management Model and mark–recapture estimates, and other methods, and weekly inseason harvest estimates from the District 108 gillnet, sport, and troll fisheries and the inriver assessment/test, Canadian gillnet, and sport fisheries, 2015.

	Start	Terminal Run		TAC			Estimated Harvest
SW	Date	Estimate	Method[a]	Total	Weekly	Cumulative	Cumulative
Canada Estimates							
19	3-May	30,200	Preseason	4,190	108	108	77
20	10-May	30,200	Preseason	4,190	168	276	179
21	17-May	30,200	Preseason	4,190	177	453	233
22	24-May	30,200	Preseason	4,190	280	733	491
23	31-May	30,200	Preseason	4,190	432	1,165	865
24	7-Jun	30,200	Preseason	4,190	402	1,566	1,331
25	14-Jun	30,200	Preseason	4,190	503	2,070	2,177
26	21-Jun	28,131	Average	4,767	1,106	3,175	2,971
27	28-Jun	29,507	Average	5,109	686	3,861	3,527
28	5-Jul	29,441	Average	5,946	304	4,165	3,887
29	12-Jul	29,332	Average	5,847	165	4,330	4,122
30	19-Jul	29,332	Average	5,847	116	4,446	4,205
31	26-Jul	29,332	Average	5,847	52	4,498	4,221
32	2-Aug	29,332	Average	5,847	0	4,498	4,226
33	9-Aug	29,332	Average	5,847	0	4,498	4,231
34	16-Aug	29,332	Average	5,847	0	4,498	4,232
Postseason		27,354		4,820			4,232
U.S. Estimates							
19	3-May	30,200	Preseason	210	13	20	305
20	10-May	30,200	Preseason	210	16	36	670
21	17-May	30,200	Preseason	210	24	60	871
22	24-May	30,200	Preseason	210	33	92	1,354
23	31-May	30,200	Preseason	210	41	134	1,506
24	7-Jun	30,200	Preseason	210	36	170	1,414
25	14-Jun	30,200	Preseason	210	21	191	2,012
26	21-Jun	28,131	Average	363	17	347	2,295
27	28-Jun	29,508	Average	507	12	497	1,912
28	5-Jul	29,441	Average	494	6	491	1,761
29	12-Jul	29,333	Average	483	3	483	1,816
Postseason		27,354	MR				

[a] Average of mark–recapture and SCMM

The preseason forecast for the Stikine River large Chinook salmon terminal run was approximately 30,200 large Chinook salmon (Table 1), which indicated a run size characterized as below average. Joint Canadian and U.S. inseason predictions of terminal run size ranged from 28,100 to 29,300 large Chinook salmon (Table 1). Managers used the daily harvest and effort data transmitted from the Kakwan Point tagging site and from the commercial fishing grounds to make weekly run projections based on the SCMM and MR models. Joint weekly run size estimates were calculated on Wednesday or Thursday of the current week and were used to set the following week's fishery openings. Given the paucity

of spaghetti tags recovered inseason and the usually high flows affecting catching performance which drives the management model, managers used the preseason forecast for the entirety of the Chinook salmon fishing season (SW's 19–25). The first inseason estimate was generated in SW 26, the initial week of the targeted sockeye fishery. Based on MR data from the inriver commercial fishery tag recoveries and tag recoveries from Verrett and Little Tahltan river escapement sampling, and the U.S. harvest from District 108, the postseason estimate of the terminal run size of Stikine Chinook salmon was 27,354 large Chinook salmon, below the final inseason estimate of 29,300 large Chinook salmon (Table 1). The 2015 Little Tahltan escapement of 450 large Chinook salmon represents 2% of the total Stikine River escapement of 21,300 large fish, compared to the average of approximately 9%. (An estimate mortalities resulting from the 2014 Tahltan River landslide will be generated upon the final analysis of a Chinook salmon radio telemetry project conducted in 2015.)

Sockeye Salmon

The preseason forecast for the Stikine River sockeye salmon run was approximately 171,200 fish (Table 2), and characterized as a below average run. The forecast included approximately 50,400 natural Tahltan sockeye salmon, 31,100 enhanced Tahltan fish, 34,000 enhanced Tuya sockeye salmon, and 55,700 mainstem sockeye salmon. The preseason forecast was used in SW 26 for the inriver fishery. After SW 26, Canada used the SMM and other methods to generate weekly run sizes. The U.S. used the SMM beginning in SW 28 for District 106 and 108.

In 2015, Canada was obligated under Annex IV, Chapter 1, Paragraph 4 of the PST to take corrective actions to bring future catches in alignment with Treaty provisions. This paragraph was triggered given that Canada exceeded its Treaty harvest share of sockeye salmon on three occasions during the past five years. As such, Canada reduced its lower commercial fishery TAC of sockeye salmon by 10%, which was close the overage in TAC observed since 2010.

Starting in SW 27, weekly inputs of the harvest, effort, and stock composition were entered into the SMM to provide weekly forecasts of run size and TAC. Specific inputs include proportion Tahltan/Tuya from egg diameters, proportion enhanced Tuya from thermal mark analyses of otoliths in the Canadian lower river test (when in operation) and commercial fisheries; the upper river harvest in the AF and upper river commercial fishery; the catch, effort and assumed stock composition in Subdistrict 106-41 (Sumner Strait), Subdistrict 106-30 (Clarence Strait), and District 108.

The SMM provides inseason projections of the Stikine River sockeye salmon run, including: the Tahltan stock (wild and enhanced combined); the stocked Tuya stock; and the mainstem stocks. The SMM uses linear regression by historical stock specific harvest data to predict run size from cumulative CPUE for each week of the fisheries. It breaks the stock proportions in District 106 and 108 harvests, from historical postseason scale pattern analysis (SPA) into triggers of run size for Tahltan and Mainstem; the averages used each week depended upon whether the run was judged to be below average (0–40,000 fish), average (40,000–80,000 fish), or above average (+80,000 fish). The SMM for 2015 was

based on CPUE data from 1994 to 2011 from the Alaska District 106 fishery and the Canadian commercial fishery in the lower river and from the lower Stikine River test fishery from 1986 to 2004. The enhanced Tuya and Tahltan stock proportions are adjusted inseason based on the analysis of otolith samples taken in Districts 106 and 108.

Generally, the SMM has used the Canadian Lower River Commercial (LRCF) fishery CPUE to estimate the inriver run size; however, the Lower River Test fishery CPUE data was available to enter into the SMM model to compare and contrast the respective run sizes generated from each of the inputs. In 2015 the upper commercial fishing zone (Flood fishery) was not opened for harvest; in years that it is opened, the harvest and effort from this area are excluded from the CPUE and not used in the model estimate. The annual weekly CPUE values were adjusted in order to make the current year data comparable with historical CPUE. For example, during 1979–1994 and 2000–2004, 2010–2014, only one net per licence was permitted, while in 1996–1999 and 2005–2009 two nets per license were allowed. Only one net was permitted in the 2015 fishing season and the model was adjusted accordingly.

In 2014 and 2015 a new model was tested: the Stikine Forecasting Management Model (SFMM). This model was based on a second order polynomial relationship between weekly cumulative harvest or CPUE in District 106-41 and yearly run size. Triggers of run size for the Tahltan stock were $\leq$98,000 fish or >98,000 fish in the District 106-41 fishery, and 0, <46,000 fish, or >175,000 fish in the District 108 fishery. Triggers were not used for the mainstem stock. Additional model runs using cumulative harvest or CPUE in the District 108 sockeye salmon area was also tested. The sockeye salmon area harvest and CPUE in District 108 does not include 108-20 and 108-10 fishing areas, or midweek openings.

Table 2. Weekly forecasts of run size and total allowable harvest for Stikine River sockeye salmon as estimated inseason by the Stikine Management Model and other methods, 2015.

	Start	Terminal		TAC			Cumulative Harvest	
SW	Date	Estimate	Method	Total	U.S.	Canada	U.S.	Canada
Model runs generated by Canada								
25	15-Jun	171,200	Preseason	105,137	52,569	52,569		50
26	22-Jun	171,200	Preseason	105,137	52,569	52,569		1,404
27	29-Jun	117,395	Model/reg	52,919	26,460	26,460		5,205
28	6-Jul	128,172	Model/reg	62,156	31,078	31,078		15,360
29	13-Jul	175,246	Model/reg	102,077	51,038	51,038		27,880
30	20-Jul	174,931	Model/reg	107,082	53,541	53,541		37,688
31	27-Jul	190,453	Model/reg	119,281	59,640	59,640		45,238
32	3-Aug	209,483	Model/reg	136,217	68,109	68,109		47,992
33	10-Aug	217,505	Model/reg	148,690	74,345	74,345		52,149
34	17-Aug	198,506	Model/reg	124,748	62,374	62,374		54,888
35	24-Aug	195,817	Model/reg	123,038	61,519	61,519		57,844
36	31-Aug	195,817	Model/reg	123,038	61,519	61,519		59,364
Model runs generated by the U.S.								
25	15-Jun	171,200	Preseason	105,137	52,569	52,569		
26	22-Jun	171,200	Preseason	105,137	52,569	52,569		
27	29-Jun	103,715	Model	35,271	17,636	17,636	6,466	
28	6-Jul	123,358	Model	52,702	26,351	26,351	17,325	
29	13-Jul	145,808	Model	77,151	38,576	38,576	22,845	
30	20-Jul	155,196	Model	86,451	43,226	43,226	29,603	
31	27-Jul	172,604	Model	89,462	44,731	44,731	26,836	
32	3-Aug	188,374	Model	121,689	60,845	60,845	37,645	
33	10-Aug	202,144	Model	134,497	67,249	67,249	38,513	
postseason estimate				174,292				

[a] Does not include test fishery harvest

The weekly inputs to the Canadian produced Tahltan sockeye salmon regression model included the cumulative weekly CPUE of Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon (1998–2008: from SW's 28 to 33 all correlations were significant and ranged from an r^2 of 0.67 in SW 28 to an r^2 of 0.91 SW 33). The contribution of Tuya origin sockeye salmon was based on otolith marks and presented as a ratio of the total Tahltan run size. The contribution of mainstem sockeye salmon was based on egg diameter measurements and presented as a ratio of total Tahltan run size or calculated based on a regression of cumulative CPUE against the inriver run size (1998–2008: from SW 28 to 33 all correlations were significant and ranged from an r^2 of 0.31 in SW 28 to an r^2 of 0.64 SW 33). The contribution of Tuya sockeye salmon (thermal marks) and mainstem sockeye salmon (large eggs) were expressed as a ratio of the total Tahltan Lake run. Preliminary results of thermal mark analyses were available inseason for the marine and lower river fisheries to account for Tuya production in the model and reduce the risk of over estimating the TAC of Tahltan sockeye salmon.

Canadian inseason predictions of terminal run ranged from 128,300 to 217,500 sockeye salmon; U.S. forecasts ranged from 103,700 to 227,800 fish (Table 2). Differences in U.S. and Canadian weekly predictions are due to different approaches to assessing the inseason

run size, with Canada electing to forego the SMM estimates exclusively and use the run reconstruction and Tahltan/mainstem sockeye salmon regression assessment methods in concert with the model estimate for all of the fishing season; the U.S. used the SMM exclusively in assessing weekly run sizes.

The inseason SMM model estimate (SW 34) of 82,366 inriver Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon, minus the inriver harvest of 25,596 fish, resulted in a projected escapement 56,764 Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon, above the Tahltan Lake weir count of 33,159 fish. The final inseason estimates using "other" management tools including the regression model that generates inriver Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon run size and Tahltan escapement from Tahltan sockeye salmon CPUE (commercial CPUE) in concert with the SMM, generated an escapement of 50,837 sockeye salmon: also well above the final weir count of 33,159 fish. It is common for inseason estimates to differ from postseason analysis; this may be attributed to late or protracted run timing and other influences not considered by the model such as environmental conditions.

Table 3. Terminal run reconstruction for Stikine River sockeye salmon, 2015.

	All Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	Total Stikine	Tahltan	
					Enhanced Tahltan	Wild Tahltan
Escapement[a]	33,159	20,832	26,432	80,423	16,204	16,955
Natural Spawning	29,288		26,432		14,312	14,976
Broodstock	3,871				1,892	1,979
Excess[c]		20,832				
Tahltan weir Biological :	0	0		0	0	0
ESSR Harvest[b]	0			0		
est mort. at rockslide	0				0	0
Canadian Harvest						
Aboriginal	4,780	3,239	165	8,184	1,839	2,941
Upper Commercial	119	76	7	202	49	70
Lower Commercial	22,924	15,000	13,736	51,660	7,922	15,002
Total	27,823	18,315	13,908	60,046	9,810	18,013
% Harvest	69.5%	66.6%	56.9%	65.3%	23.7%	29.7%
Test Fishery Harvest	962	582	321	1,865	385	577
Tuya Test	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Canadian harvest	28,785	18,897	14,229	61,911	10,195	18,590
(plus biological samples)	28,785	18,897	14,229	61,911		
Above Border Run	61,944	39,729	40,661	142,334	26,399	35,545
U.S. Harvest[a]						
106-41&42	4,562	5,460	2,925	12,947	1,862	2,700
106-30	114	193	773	1,080	58	56
108	6,728	3,033	6,326	16,087	2,968	3,760
Subsistence	803	515	527	1,844	277	525
Total	12,207	9,200	10,552	31,958	5,165	7,042
% Harvest	30.5%	33.4%	43.1%	34.7%	34.5%	28.1%
Test Fishery Harvest	0	0	0	0	0	0
Terminal Run	74,151	48,929	51,212	174,292	31,564	42,587
Escapement Goal	24,000	0	30,000			
Terminal Excessd		16,471				
Total TAC	49,189	32,458	20,891	102,538		
Total Harvest[e]	40,992	28,097	24,780	93,869		
Canada TAC	24,595	16,229	10,446	51,269		
Actual Harvest[f]	27,823	18,315	13,908	60,046		
% of total TAC	113%	113%	133%	117%		
U.S. TAC	24,595	16,229	10,446	51,269		
Actual Harvest[g]	12,207	9,200	10,552	31,958		
% of total TAC	50%	57%	101%	62%		

[a] Escapement into terminal and spawning areas from traditional fisheries.

[b] Harvest allowed in terminal areas under the Excess Salmon to Spawning Requirement license.

[c] Fish returning to the Tuya system are not able to access the lake where they originated due to velocity barriers.

[d] The number of Tuya fish that should be passed through traditional fisheries in order to harvest the Tuya stock at the same rate as the Tahltan stock to ensure adequate spawning escapement for Tahltan fish.

[e] Includes traditional, ESSR, and test fishery Harvestes.

[f] Does not include ESSR or test fishery Harvestes.

[g] U.S. harvest estimate differs from Joint Interception Committee estimate because no estimates are made for Harvestes other than in the listed fisheries.

U.S. Fisheries

District 106 drift gillnet fishery salmon harvest was above average for 2015, but was variable by species and included: 2,723 Chinook, 121,921 sockeye, 112,561 coho, 224,816 pink, and 232,390 chum salmon. Chum salmon harvest was well above average, Chinook and sockeye salmon harvest were above average, and coho and pink salmon harvest were below average. An estimated 1,726 Chinook salmon in the District 106 harvest (63%) were of Alaska hatchery origin. An estimated 14,028 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested in District 106, approximately 11% of the harvest. An estimated 58,877 coho salmon in the District 106 harvest were of Alaska hatchery origin.

Stikine River sockeye salmon harvests in the two major fishing areas of District 106 were again markedly different. The Sumner Strait fishery (Subdistrict 106-41/42) harvested an estimated 12,947 Stikine River sockeye salmon, contributing 18% of the total sockeye salmon harvest in that subdistrict. The Clarence Strait fishery (Subdistrict 106-30) harvested an estimated 1,080 Stikine River sockeye salmon, contributing 2% of the total sockeye salmon harvest in that subdistrict.

Effort in the District 106 drift gillnet fishery was below average most weeks, with the exception of SW30 through SW33, and ended with a season total of 2,402 boat days in 2015. District 106 was open for a near average 47 days from June 15 through September 29.

In 2015, District 108 drift gillnet salmon harvest was below average and included: 13,845 Chinook, 22,896 sockeye, 30,153 coho, 35,926 pink, and 166,009 chum salmon. Harvests of Chinook and chum salmon were above average, coho salmon harvest was average, and sockeye and pink salmon harvests were below average. Large Chinook salmon harvested in District 108 drift gillnet fishery from SW's 25 through 29 totaled 7,991 fish. Genetic stock analysis identified 378 of the large Chinook salmon harvested during SW's 25 through 29 as above border Stikine River origin. The District 108 drift gillnet fishery harvested an estimated 16,087 Stikine River sockeye salmon, contributing to 70% of the District 108 sockeye salmon harvest. An estimated 23% (7,030 fish) of the District 108 coho salmon harvest were of Alaska hatchery origin.

Effort in the District 108 drift gillnet fishery was below average most weeks, with the exception of SWs 30 through 34, and ended with a season total of 1,989 boat days in 2015. District 108 opened on June 15 and closed for the season on September 29 for a total of 50 days open, which is below average when excluding years with a directed Stikine River Chinook salmon fishery.

In 2015, U.S. Federal subsistence fisheries targeting Chinook, sockeye, and coho salmon occurred on the Stikine River and were managed by the USFS. Subsistence fishing was restricted to federally qualified users and required a permit issued by the USFS to participate and was restricted from marine waters to the U.S./Canadian border. Fishing in "clearwater" tributaries, side channels, or at stock assessment sites was also prohibited. Annual guideline harvest levels were 125 Chinook, 600 sockeye, and 400 coho salmon.

Allowable gear for the fishery included: dipnets, spears, gaffs, rod and reel, beach seine, and gillnets not exceeding 15 fathoms in length with mesh size no larger than 5 1/2 inches, except during the Chinook salmon fishery when nets with mesh up to 8 inches were allowed. Subsistence fishing was allowed from May 15 to June 20 to target Chinook salmon, June 21 to July 31 to target sockeye salmon, and August 1 to October 1 to target coho salmon. In 2015, a total of 125 permits were issued and the estimated harvests included 34 large Chinook, 1,844 sockeye, and 130 coho salmon.

Directed Chinook salmon commercial fisheries did not occur in 2015 for the third consecutive season. The preseason terminal run forecast of 30,200 Stikine River large Chinook salmon resulted in a U.S. AC of 210 fish. An AC of this size did not allow for directed commercial fisheries. However, the U.S. AC allowed for the liberalization of the District 108 sport fishery. Liberalization measures included increased daily and annual bag limits and the use of two rods per person. Inseason forecasts ranging between 28,100 and 29,500 Stikine River large Chinook salmon were similar to the preseason forecast and yielded minimal U.S. ACs. The postseason estimate of the terminal run size based on MR information was 27,354 Stikine River large Chinook salmon resulting in a U.S. AC of 254 fish (Table 1).

U.S. harvest of Stikine River large Chinook salmon in all District 108 fisheries were minimal and well below the U.S. TAC. The spring troll fishery in District 108 began on May 3 and was limited to two hatchery access areas near Anita Bay. Harvest of Stikine River large Chinook salmon in the District 108 troll fisheries was estimated to be 306 fish. The District 108 sport fishery was liberalized on May 1 and harvested an estimated 781 Stikine River large Chinook salmon. A total of large 8 fish were harvested during directed Chinook salmon subsistence fishing. An additional 26 large fish were harvested during the subsistence sockeye salmon fishery for a total of 34 large fish. The U.S. cumulative harvest estimate through SW 29 was 1,499 large fish, well below the U.S. TAC of 3,654 Stikine River large Chinook salmon.

Stikine River sockeye salmon preseason forecast indicated a below average terminal run size of 171,200 fish, with a resulting U.S. AC of 52,800 fish (Table 2). Preseason forecasts were the primary basis used for management during SW's 25 through 27. Inseason estimates of terminal run size were first produced on a weekly basis beginning in SW 27 and were used from SW 28 throughout the end of season with the final inseason estimate produced in SW 33. Inseason abundance estimates were highly variable and ranged between 103,700 and 219,600 fish. The postseason Stikine River sockeye salmon run of 174,292 fish resulted in an U.S. AC of 51,269 sockeye salmon. U.S. harvest of Stikine River sockeye salmon was estimated to be 31,514 fish based GSI analysis (Table 3).

Directed sockeye salmon drift gillnet fisheries in Districts 106 and 108 began in SW 25 at 12:00 noon on Monday, June 15, for an initial period of two days. By regulation, Monday openings occurred during the initial sockeye salmon period. Additionally, area restrictions were implemented in District 108 to conserve Stikine River Chinook salmon during directed sockeye salmon fishing. Limited inseason data and mediocre sockeye salmon harvest derived from the on the grounds surveys indicated the abundance of sockeye

salmon was insufficient to allow additional time in either district. Effort was comprised of 12 boats in Clarence Strait (106-30), 23 boats in Sumner Strait (106-41), and 45 boats in District 108. An estimated 380 Stikine River sockeye salmon were caught in the District 106 and 108 drift gillnet fisheries this week.

Districts 106 and 108 drift gillnet fisheries opened in SW 26 (June 21–June 27) for an initial three days. Fishing time was based on the average forecast of the Tahltan component of the Stikine River sockeye run and near average harvest the prior week. Area restrictions in District 108 were relaxed to the Old Stikine River closure line that restricted fishing to areas beyond the Stikine River delta. During SW 26, 32 boats fished in Sumner Strait, 11 boats fished in Clarence Strait, and 43 boats fished in District 108. On the grounds surveys of the gillnet fleet indicated above average harvest rates and below average effort in both districts, allowing for a one day extension. An estimated 2,900 Stikine River sockeye salmon were caught this week with the majority (1,800 fish) being harvested in District 106.

Both districts were opened for an initial four days in SW 27 (June 28–July 4) with no additional time granted. Sockeye salmon harvest rates remained near average with an overall low sockeye salmon harvest in District 108 due to low effort targeting sockeye salmon. There were 33 boats in Sumner Strait, 26 boats in Clarence Strait, and 34 boats in District 108. An estimated 5,900 Stikine River sockeye salmon were caught this week; 3,504 fish in District 106 and 2,410 fish in District 108.

During SW 28 (July 5–July 11), Districts 106 and 108 were opened for an initial three days. Inseason forecast of Stikine River sockeye salmon terminal run size was 103,700 fish with a resultant U.S. AC of 17,600 fish, which was considerably below the preseason forecasts (Table 2). The U.S. cumulative harvest of Stikine River sockeye salmon through SW 27 was 9,200 fish. On the grounds surveys of the gillnet fleet indicated above average sockeye salmon abundance. Additionally, sockeye salmon harvest rates in the Canadian commercial fishery also picked up to above average this week. Consequently, a one day extension occurred in both districts. An estimated 9,700 Stikine River sockeye were harvested during this opening with the harvest evenly split between districts. There were 21 boats in Clarence Strait, 31 boats in Sumner Strait, and 37 boats in District 108.

Assessments during SW 29 (July 12–July 18) provided an increase in the SMM with a projected run size of 123,400 sockeye salmon, which resulted in a U.S. AC of 26,400 fish (Table 2). By this week, it was evident that the SMM was slow to react to the tardiness of the Stikine River sockeye salmon run. Both districts were open for an initial three days. On the grounds surveys of the gillnet fleet indicated below average effort and sockeye salmon harvest. Due to expected low harvest of Stikine River sockeye salmon, and available AC, a one day midweek opening occurred in District 108. An estimated 4,900 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested in SW 29 with a cumulative harvest through SW 28 of 15,800 fish. During SW 29, 29 boats fished in Clarence Strait, 30 boats fished in Sumner Strait, and 47 boats fished in District 108.

Run size estimates and corresponding U.S. AC continued to increase in SW 30 (July 19–July 25) with a predicted terminal run size of 144,600 Stikine River sockeye salmon, which

resulted in a U.S. AC of 38,600 fish (Table 2.) Both districts were open for an initial three days. On the grounds surveys of the gillnet fleet indicated above average harvest rates in District 106. Although the numbers of vessels fishing in District 108 increased this week, very few targeted sockeye salmon. Due to the low effort in District 108 and available U.S. AC, a one day midweek opening occurred in District 108. An estimated 4,300 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested by U.S. fisheries this week. Effort during SW 30 included 34 boats in Clarence Strait, 27 boats in Sumner Strait, and 70 boats in District 108.

Sockeye salmon harvests began to wane in SW 31; however, sockeye salmon harvest rates remained well above average for the remainder of the season. Statistical week 31 (July 26–August 1) was the final week for Stikine River sockeye salmon management. Both districts were open for an initial three days beginning July 26. The inseason forecast used for SW 31 estimated a terminal run size of 167,300 Stikine River sockeye salmon with an U.S. AC of 49,600 fish (Table 2). Effort included: 36 boats fishing in Clarence Strait, 28 boats in Sumner Strait, and 76 boats in District 108. On the grounds surveys indicated above average harvest rates of sockeye salmon with average effort in District 106 and below average sockeye salmon effort and harvest in District 108. Due to the anticipated low effort and sockeye salmon harvest in District 108, in combination with the available U.S. AC, a one day midweek opening occurred in District 108. The estimated U.S. harvest of Stikine River sockeye salmon in SW 31 was 1,600 fish with a cumulative harvest through SW31 of 16,600 fish. An estimated 3,500 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested in the District 106 and 108 drift gillnet fisheries through the remainder of the season.

During SWs 32 through 35 (August 2–August 29), both Districts 106 and 108 were managed on pink salmon abundance. That portion of Section 6-D in District 106 along the Etolin Island shoreline was closed to gillnet fishing from SW 32 through SW 35 by regulation. Three day openings occurred in SW 32 through 34. SW 35 was open for two days. Effort was above average in both districts for SW 32 and SW 33. Effort remained above average in District 108 for SW 34, but fell below average in District 106 that week. Effort was below average in both districts in SW35.

Beginning in SW 36 (August 30–September 5), management emphasis transitioned from pink salmon to coho salmon abundance. Prior to the switch to coho salmon management, 78,200 coho salmon, approximately 69%, of the total District 106 had been harvested. The hatchery contribution was approximately 38,800 fish in District 106 fishery prior to SW 36 and was comprised primarily of Neck Lake/Burnett Inlet enhanced summer coho salmon. During the coho salmon management period, coho salmon harvests were below average in District 106 with an estimated harvest of 18,500 hatchery fish and 16,100 wild coho salmon. Harvest of wild coho salmon in District 108 was near average with an estimated harvest of 30,100 fish. Both districts opened for two days during the first week of coho management. Starting SW 37, both districts were opened for three days each week through SW 39 and then open for two days for the final opening in SW 40. The 2015 gillnet season concluded at noon on Tuesday, September 29, in both districts.

Canadian Fisheries

Harvests from the combined Canadian commercial, Aboriginal gillnet and sport fisheries in the Stikine River in 2015 included; 4,232 large Chinook, 1,562 nonlarge Chinook, 60,046 sockeye, 5,619 coho, 179 chum, and 297 pink salmon. In addition 486 pink and 388 chum salmon were released; all of the 733 steelhead caught were released. The annual test/terminal area fishery designed to target on Tuya bound fish at a site located in the mainstem Stikine River between the mouth of the Tahltan and the mouth of the Tuya River was not prosecuted in 2015.

The harvest of large Chinook salmon was below average. Catch of nonlarge Chinook salmon, however, was above average. The sockeye salmon harvest was above average. The estimate of the total contribution of sockeye salmon from the Canada/U.S. fry-stocking program to the combined Canadian Aboriginal and commercial fisheries was 29,092 fish, 47% of the harvest. The harvest of 5,619 coho salmon was above average.

A sockeye salmon test fishery was conducted for stock assessment purposes in the lower Stikine River from 24 June to 29 August, 2015. The test fishery was located immediately upstream from the Canada/U.S. border. Test fishery harvests totaled 25 large Chinook, 59 nonlarge Chinook, 1,865 sockeye, 33 coho, 4 pink, 11 chum salmon, and 11 steelhead trout (all steelhead trout were released). The objectives of the sockeye salmon test fishery were similar to those in previous years: to provide inseason catch, stock ID and effort data for input, if necessary, into the SMM to estimate the inriver run size; and, to determine migratory timing and stock composition of the sockeye salmon run for use in the postseason estimations of the inriver sockeye salmon run.

Due to budgetary constraints no annual coho salmon test fishery was conducted in the lower Stikine River in 2015.

Lower Stikine River Commercial Fishery

Canadian commercial fishers in the lower Stikine River harvested 3,134 large Chinook, 1,339 nonlarge Chinook, 51,660 sockeye, 5,619 coho, 297 pink, and 179 chum salmon. A total of 733 steelhead trout were released in 2015; 486 pink and 388 chum salmon were also released. In respect to the catch of large Chinook salmon, 1,891 fish were harvested in a directed Chinook salmon fishery (SW's 19–25) and 1,243 large Chinook salmon were harvested in a directed sockeye salmon fishery (SW's 26–33). The harvests of sockeye, nonlarge Chinook salmon, and coho salmon were above average, while the harvest of large Chinook salmon was below average.

The fleet targeted Chinook salmon for a total of 173 boat days, which was close the average of 189 boat days. Sockeye salmon were targeted for a total of 305 boat days, below the average of 322 boat days. The coho salmon fishery was opened for a total of 148 boat days, above the average of 97 boat days.

Past management actions to change the downward trend of Little Tahltan Chinook run size include late commercial openings, reducing the TAC by 30% until an inseason estimate is generated (usually 3–4 weeks into the fishery), and reducing the gillnet mesh size during

the sockeye salmon fishery to limit the incidental harvest of Chinook salmon, These actions have not resulted in significant improvements to Chinook salmon spawning abundance in the Little Tahltan River.

The stock composition of the lower river sockeye salmon harvest was as follows: 7,922 enhanced Tahltan fish, which accounted for 12.8% of the sockeye salmon harvest; 15,002 wild Tahltan sockeye salmon accounting for 25.0% of the harvest; 13,736 mainstem fish accounting for 22.5% of the harvest; and, 15,000 enhanced Tuya sockeye salmon accounted for 24.2% of the harvest (Table 3).

Weekly Chinook and sockeye salmon guideline harvests, based on SCMM, SMM, MR and other forecasts of the TAC apportioned by average run timing and domestic and international allocation agreements, were developed each week to guide management decisions during the Chinook and sockeye salmon seasons. For purposes of managing the lower river catch, 800 large Chinook salmon were allocated to the upper Stikine River commercial and Aboriginal fisheries, after SW 25. The allocation consisted of 100, 20, and 680 large Chinook salmon in the sport, upper commercial and AF, respectively. A total of 8,000 sockeye salmon was allocated to the upper Stikine River commercial and AF. The remaining balance of the Chinook and sockeye salmon TAC was allocated to the lower Stikine River commercial fishery. Particular attention was directed at weekly Chinook salmon guideline harvests and the inriver run and escapement projections of the various sockeye salmon stock groupings. Management through SW 25 was focused primarily on the harvest of large Chinook salmon taken in a directed commercial fishery. From SW 26 through SW 30, management emphasis switched to the Tahltan and Tuya lake sockeye salmon stock groupings, after which time the sole focus was the management of mainstem sockeye salmon stocks through the end of the sockeye salmon fishery in SW 34. Unlike past years, the switch to the mainstem sockeye management commenced in SW 31 vs SW 30. This action was in response to the late entry of both the Tahltan and mainstem sockeye groupings into the commercial fishing grounds in 2015. The coho salmon management regime commenced on SW 35.

The preseason estimate of 30,200 large Chinook salmon was above the treaty agreed to threshold run size of 28,100 fish that triggers a directed fishery. A targeted commercial fisheries, therefore, was prosecuted by Canada.

The Canadian guideline harvests in a directed Chinook salmon fishery were based on an overall AC of 1,890 large Chinook salmon. This TAC was apportioned from SW19 through SW 25. The weekly guideline harvests were derived from historical run timing data from the 2005–2009 inriver commercial fisheries and the 2000–2003, 2010–2014 inriver assessment/test fisheries. During the early component of the directed sockeye salmon fishery, when incidental Chinook salmon catches occurred, weekly guidelines of the Chinook salmon BLC and AC (defined in the PST) were generated using the same run timing as articulated above.

The Chinook salmon directed fishery regime commenced at 0800 hrs, 03 May (SW 19). The sockeye salmon fishery regime (that incidentally harvested Chinook salmon allocated

under the base level allocation and remaining AC available post SW 25) commenced at 1200 hrs 23 June (SW 26). Fishers were limited to one net with a maximum length of 135 metres (443 ft.). The maximum mesh size was 203 mm (8 in.) when targeting Chinook or coho salmon, and 140 mm (5.5 in.) when targeting sockeye salmon. The fishing zone extended from the Canada/ U.S. boundary to a point near the confluence of the Porcupine and Stikine rivers and the lower 10 km reach of the Iskut River.

(Note: some of the catch figures listed in the following narrative may not match the final catch records listed in the tables. This is due to slight changes in the catches as a result of a postseason check of the catch slips and assessment of Chinook salmon large versus nonlarge size ratios.)

The first directed Chinook salmon fishery opening was posted for 24 hrs commencing at 0800 hrs 03 May, SW 19. The guideline harvest was 108 large Chinook salmon, based on a preseason run size of 30,200 large Chinook salmon and a TAC of 1,890 fish. Fishing conditions were moderate due to extremely low water. The estimated harvest taken after 6 hrs of fishing indicated a projected harvest for a 24 hr period of 104 large Chinook salmon. The fishery was held at 24 hrs. The final catch was 82 large Chinook salmon. The catch per boat day (C/B/D) of 5 large Chinook salmon was slightly below average. The cumulative catch per hour (CPUE) at the Kakwan tagging site was close to average.

The fishery was posted for 24 hrs in SW 20 with a weekly guideline harvest of 168 large Chinook salmon, based on a preseason run size of 30,200 large Chinook salmon and a TAC of 1,890 fish. The estimated harvest after 6 hrs fishing was 17 large Chinook which projected to a total catch over a 24 hr period of 68 large Chinook salmon. This catch prompted a 24 hr extension. The final harvest at the close of this week's 48 hr opening was 105 large Chinook salmon taken under very poor fishing conditions as driven by rapidly rising water. The C/B/D of 3 large Chinook salmon was approximately one quarter of average. The cumulative CPUE at the Kakwan tagging site was only 56% of average, while the harvest to date taken by the District 108 mixed stock recreational fishery was approximately 47% of above average.

The fishery was posted for 24 hrs in SW 21 with a weekly guideline harvest of 177 large Chinook salmon, based on a preseason run size of 30,200 large Chinook salmon and a TAC of 1,890 fish. The estimated harvest after 6 hrs fishing was only 10 large Chinook which projected to a total catch over a 24 hr period of 40 large Chinook salmon. This catch prompted a 24 hr extension. The final harvest at the close of this week's 48 hr fishery was 56 large Chinook salmon taken during very poor fishing conditions. The C/B/D of 4 large Chinook salmon was well below the average of 17.5 large Chinook salmon. The cumulative CPUE at the Kakwan tagging site was only 36% of average. The poor catch was attributed to very poor fishing conditions. The harvest to date taken by the District 108 mixed stock recreational fishery was close to average.

In SW 22 the fishery was posted for 24 hrs with a weekly guideline harvest of 394 large Chinook salmon, based on a preseason run size of 30,200 large Chinook salmon and a TAC of 1,890 fish. Given that only two spaghetti tags were recovered to date and exceptional

poor fishing conditions experienced at the Kakwan tagging site, which provides the metrics for the Chinook model, it was decided to continue to use the preseason run size estimate to govern this week's fish. The estimated harvest after 6 hrs fishing was 35 large Chinook which projected to a total catch over a 24 hr period of 140 large Chinook salmon. The fishery was extended 24 hrs. The estimated catch only 40 large Chinook salmon after 18 hrs fishing in day two prompted a second and final extension of 24 hrs. The final harvest taken in this week's 72 hr fishery was 262 large Chinook salmon taken under very poor fishing conditions. (Note: day three catches showed and improvement). The C/B/D of 4 large Chinook salmon was well below the average of 14 large Chinook salmon. The cumulative CPUE at the Kakwan tagging site was only 36% of average, while the harvest to date taken by the District 108 mixed stock recreational fishery was average.

In SW 23 the fishery was posted for 24 hrs with a weekly guideline harvest of 430 large Chinook salmon. Again this week, the paucity of tag returns and poor fishing conditions at the Kakwan site, required to generate an inseason estimate, resulted in defaulting to the preseason forecast of 30,200 large Chinook salmon with a TAC of 1,890 fish. The estimated harvest after 6 hrs fishing was 104 large Chinook salmon which projected to a total catch over a 24 hr period of 416 large Chinook salmon. A second catch estimate of 239 large Chinook salmon taken after 20 hrs of fishing prompted an 8 hr extension. The final harvest taken in this week's 32 hr fishery was 371 large Chinook salmon harvested under fair fishing conditions. (Water level was above average, but "flattened out"). The C/B/D of 26 large Chinook salmon was average. Although the cumulative CPUE at the Kakwan tagging site was only 38% of average, CPUE specific to this week was over double the average. The harvest to date taken by the District 108 mixed stock recreational fishery was approximately 88% of average. A below average large Chinook salmon harvest was reported from the AF located upstream near the town of Telegraph Creek, B.C. Given the catches and effort to date it was evident that the run would most likely not exceed expectations leading to next week's fishery, when, on average, the return entering the lower Stikine commercial fishing zone peaks.

The fishery was posted for 24 hrs in SW 24 with a weekly guideline harvest of 376 large Chinook salmon, based on a preseason run size of 30,200 and a TAC of 1,890 large Chinook salmon. The lack of sound data precluded the calculation of an inseason run size estimate again this week. The estimated harvest after 6 hrs fishing was 85 large Chinook salmon which projected to a total catch over a 24 hr period of 340 large Chinook salmon. The fishery was extended for 6 hrs. The final harvest taken in this week's 30 hr fishery was 408 large Chinook salmon harvested under poor fishing conditions. (Water level increased during the course of the fishery). The C/B/D of 29 large Chinook salmon was well below the average of 49 large Chinook salmon. This week's catch and CPUE were disappointing given the expectation of the Chinook salmon run reaching its peak migration timing through the fishery. The cumulative CPUE at the Kakwan tagging site was only 58% of average, the CPUE specific to this week was also below average. Although the District 108 mixed stock recreational fishery picked up slightly this week, the average catch to date was approximately 74% of average. The cumulative harvest of 98 large Chinook salmon taken in the upper Stikine River AF fishery was below the average cumulative catch to date. A

total of 4 sockeye salmon was harvested in addition to the catch of large Chinook salmon. One sockeye salmon were harvested in the upper Stikine AF fishery.

The fishery was posted for 24 hrs in SW 25 with a weekly guideline harvest of 349 large Chinook salmon, based on a preseason run size of 30,200 and a TAC of 1,890 large Chinook salmon. For the sixth consecutive week, the lack of sound data precluded the calculation of an inseason run size estimate at the outset of this week's fishery; however, the first inseason run size estimate of 28,100 large Chinook salmon was generated after the weekly closure. The estimated harvest after 20 hrs fishing was 547 large Chinook salmon which projected to a total catch over a 24 hr period of 730 large Chinook salmon, over double the weekly guideline harvest. The final harvest was 671 large Chinook salmon harvested under good fishing conditions (low water). The C/B/D of 63 large Chinook salmon was above the seasonal average of 42 fish. The catch, which exceeded the guideline harvest for this week, was unexpected given that it was assumed that the run peaked in SW 24 when only 408 large Chinook were harvested over a 30 hr period. The cumulative CPUE at the Kakwan tagging site was only 74% of average. This week's Kakwan CPUE, however, was close to double the average CPUE specific to this week, indicating that the run may be peaking or building toward at peak, albeit a least one week later than average. The District 108 mixed stock recreational fishery was 66% of average. The incidental CPUE of large Chinook salmon in the District 108 directed drift gillnet sockeye salmon fishery was 22 large Chinook salmon, which was well above average; however, the harvest was presumed to include a large component of non-Stikine large Chinook salmon. A total of 27 sockeye salmon was harvested in the lower Stikine commercial fishery; well below average. The cumulative harvest of 504 large Chinook salmon taken in the upper Stikine AF fishery was slightly above the average cumulative catch; however, the harvest may have been affected by the Tahltan River landslide fish barrier, which may have caused fish to drop downriver from the landslide site into the AF fishing grounds. Although remedial work was done at the Tahltan landslide in March 2015, based on observations at the site and radio telemetry data, there was no evidence that the work resulted improved passage. The Little Tahltan River Chinook salmon weir was installed this week. As expected, no fish transited the weir, nor were any fish observed below the weir due to the probable effects of the Tahltan River landslide. Twenty-eight sockeye salmon were harvested in the upper Stikine AF fishery, well below the seasonal average.

In SW 26 the fishery management focus switched from large Chinook salmon to sockeye salmon, although this was the first week whereby an inseason projection of large Chinook salmon was available. The sockeye salmon management regime was centered on the Tahltan stock group and was scheduled to remain so until SW 29. Fishers were permitted one net only and the commercial fishing grounds remained the same as that defined in the Chinook salmon assessment fishery. The guideline harvest for Chinook salmon was based on the BLC of 1,500 large fish and an AC of approximately 1,000 large Chinook salmon, partitioned by historical run timing through the fishery from SW 26 through to SW 30. Notwithstanding an available TAC of large Chinook salmon, a mesh size restriction of 140 mm (5.5 in) was implemented to maximize sockeye catch and minimize the catch of large Chinook salmon. As a result of this strategy it was assumed that the passage of additional fish to the Tahltan River would provide for an increase in the absolute number of spawners

to sites above the Tahltan River landslide, given that it was expected that only a fraction, if any, of the Chinook salmon entering the Tahltan River to date succeeded in negotiating the constricted river flows around the landslide.

The first targeted sockeye salmon fishery commended in SW 26. The overall sockeye salmon TAC of 52,600 including 28,500 Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon, 11,700 Tuya Lake sockeye salmon and 12,400 mainstem sockeye salmon was based on the preseason run size expectation of 171,200 fish. In accordance with Annex IV, Chapter 1, Para 4 the Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon TAC was reduced 10% (5,300 fish) to better align Canada's Treaty harvest share agreement, given that Canada exceeded its 50% TAC allocation in three years over the past five years.

The fishery was posted for an initial 24 period commencing Sunday noon, 21 June, SW 26. The guideline catch for large Chinook salmon was 970 fish and the sockeye salmon guideline harvest was 3,000 fish, including 2,100 Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon. A harvest estimate of approximately 450 Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon and 250 large Chinook salmon after 20 hours of fishing prompted a decision to extend the fishery for an additional 24 hrs. The fleet fished under good fishing conditions due to below average flows, augmented by receding flows as the fishery proceeded. The two day fishery yielded a harvest of 631 large Chinook salmon, 385 nonlarge Chinook salmon, and 1,338 sockeye salmon, including 577 Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon, which was well below the sockeye salmon guideline harvest. The total weekly sockeye salmon harvest was comprised of 51% Tahltan, 30% Tuya, and 19% mainstem sockeye salmon. The Tahltan sockeye salmon C/B/D was 19 fish vs. an average of 58 fish. U.S. District 106 and 108 sockeye salmon catches and CPUE were near record lows the previous week (noteworthy is the fact that some of the fleet used larger mesh Chinook salmon gear in SW 25). Based on the U.S. and Canadian catch to date it was evident that the projected sockeye salmon abundance, based on historical run timing, was simply not available for harvest. To note: commercial fishers reported that the average size of sockeye salmon was 25% below normal. Some of the fleet switched to smaller mesh to improve exploitation rate. There was a concern that an unusually high portion of the return (small fish) was escaping the nets which in turn would artificially dampen the SMM run size estimates, given that the model is driven by CPUE observed in the Canadian fishery. The upper Stikine AF sockeye salmon catch was well below average, while the catch of large Chinook salmon was substantially above average. No Chinook salmon transited the Little Tahltan weir this week; moreover, there was not yet any indication of salmon successfully transiting the landslide flow at the Tahltan River. (Discussion among DFO and Tahltan First Nations ensued around resurrecting a fish salvage operation as was conducted in 2014.)

The fishery was posted for an initial 48 hr period in SW 27 with a Chinook salmon guideline harvest of 776 large fish and a sockeye salmon guideline harvest of 2,900 fish, including 1,900 Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon. The terminal run size dropped after the first 24 hrs of fishing from a preseason expectation of 171,200 sockeye salmon to 117,400 fish. Both the SMM and the inriver regression analysis were used to generate the first inseason sockeye salmon run size estimate. The harvest of approximately 800 Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon and 239 large Chinook salmon after one day of fishing indicated that there was

little room to extend another day. Given the projected catch for a 48 hr fishery and coupled with the substandard C/B/D of Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon the fishery was held at 48 hrs. The fishing conditions were very good due to dropping water levels. The 48 hr fishery yielded a harvest of 382 large Chinook, 258 nonlarge Chinook, and 3,160 sockeye salmon, including 1,508 Tahltan Lake origin fish. This harvest was well below the Chinook salmon guideline harvest of 776 fish and slightly under the Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon guideline harvest of 1,900 fish. The total weekly sockeye salmon harvest was comprised of 48% Tahltan, 37% Tuya, and 16% mainstem sockeye salmon. The Tahltan sockeye salmon C/B/D was 41 fish vs. an average of 114 fish. Typically the Tahltan Lake sockeye stock group builds towards a peak migration through the lower Stikine River fishing grounds this week. It appeared that the fish may be late entering the river or the return was exceptionally weak. The preliminary U.S. harvest reported for District 106 and 108 this week was below average. The cumulative sockeye salmon harvest in the AF fishery was 371 fish, which was below average. The Chinook salmon harvest in the AF continued to be well above average. One person was active in the upper Stikine commercial fishery this week and reported a harvest of 13 sockeye salmon. No fish were observed at the Little Tahltan; however, Chinook salmon were finally observed transiting the landslide site on 30 June. The movement of fish through the landslide site coincided with dropping water levels at the Tahltan River.

In SW 28 the fishery was posted for an initial 24 hr period with a guideline harvest of 2,323 sockeye salmon including 1,236 Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon. The run size, generated from the SMM and inriver model in SW 27, of approximately 104,600 sockeye salmon, including 38,800 Tahltan Lake origin fish, was upgraded to 128,200 fish, including 56,600 Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon. The new estimate was based on the estimated catch reported after 20 hrs of fishing. The TAC increased to 8,968 sockeye salmon including 5,989 Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon. Given the projected 24 hr catch of approximately 2,000 Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon and the updated guideline harvest for the stock grouping to 5,989 fish, the fishery was extended for 24 hrs. This week's 48 hr fishery yielded a harvest of 157 large Chinook, 186 nonlarge Chinook, 3 chum, 8 pink and 8,732 sockeye salmon, including a harvest of 5,958 Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon. The Chinook salmon harvest was well below the guideline harvest. The harvest of Tahltan sockeye salmon was well close to guideline harvest of 5,989 fish. The total weekly sockeye salmon harvest was comprised of 68% Tahltan, 30% Tuya, and 1% mainstem sockeye salmon. This week's Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon C/B/D of 133 fish was average. Week 28 marks the historical peak of the Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon through the fishery; catches to date indicate the run may be late. The preliminary U.S. harvest and CPUE estimates from District 106 were above average, whereas catches and CPUE in District 108 were approximate half of average. The upper Stikine AF fishery sockeye salmon catches were below average. One person was active in the upper Stikine commercial fishery this week and reported a harvest of only 21 sockeye salmon. The Chinook salmon catches in upper AF fishery continued to be well above the seasonal average. Radio telemetry information indicated that some of the radio tagged Chinook salmon succeeded in passing above the landslide site; some were holding below the site as well. The first sockeye transited the Tahltan Lake weir this week. The first Chinook salmon was counted through the Little Tahltan River weir as well this week.

In SW 29 the fishery was posted for an initial 24 hr opening with a guideline harvest of 7,257 sockeye salmon, including 4,970 Tahltan sockeye salmon. This week's run size estimate was adjusted recognizing that the run was approximately one week late resulting in a run size of approximately 175,300 sockeye salmon. The estimate was based on averaging the commercial CPUE model and the SMM. The Tahltan Lake component was estimated at 76,200 fish. The estimated catch of 1,800 Tahltan Lake sockeye after 20 hrs of fishing and a projected 24 hr catch of 2,200 fish prompted a 24 hr extension. This week's 48 fishery yielded a harvest of 89 large Chinook, 60 nonlarge Chinook, 15 chum, and 9,231 sockeye salmon. The Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon harvest of 5,247 fish was slightly above the guideline harvest for this week. The total weekly sockeye salmon harvest was comprised of 57% Tahltan, 35% Tuya, and 8% mainstem sockeye salmon. The Tahltan sockeye salmon C/B/D was 146 fish vs. the average of 129 fish. Historically SW 29 marked the end of the Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon management regime; however, given the late timing of Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon, and presumably mainstem sockeye salmon, it was decided that Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon abundance would govern management decision through until SW 30. The upper Stikine AF fishery catches of Chinook and sockeye salmon were well above average for this week; peak fishing activity occurred. The Tahltan Lake weir and Little Tahltan weir counts of sockeye and Chinook salmon respectively were well below average.

In SW 30 the fishery management regime remained focused on Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon abundance. The fishery was posted for an initial 48 hr period with a guideline harvest of 6,742 sockeye salmon, including 5,948 Tahltan Lake sockeye. The terminal run size estimate generated after 24 hrs of fishing changed little from SW 29. Again, the run size estimate was based on both the SMM and the inriver regression model for this week. The catch of 1,500 Tahltan Lake sockeye taken during the first 24 hrs of the opening prompted a 24 hr extension. This week's 72 hr fishery yielded a harvest of 43 large Chinook, 32 nonlarge Chinook, 3 coho, 24 chum, 45 pink, and 7,681 sockeye salmon, including a Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon harvest of 3,396 fish. The Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon harvest was below the weekly guideline harvest of 5,948 sockeye salmon. The total weekly sockeye salmon harvest was comprised of 44% Tahltan, 42% Tuya, and 14% mainstem sockeye salmon. The Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon C/B/D was well above average, whereas the mainstem sockeye salmon C/B/D of 20 fish was well below the average of 49 fish for this week, indicating that the mainstem sockeye salmon return may be late entering the fishery, or indicating an exceptional weak return. The fishery was prosecuted under very good fishing conditions. The upper Stikine AF sockeye and Chinook salmon catches were well above average. This week's Tahltan Lake weir count of 6,100 sockeye salmon was well below average for this week. The Little Tahltan cumulative weir count of 196 fish continued to lag well behind the seasonal average of approximately 1,296 large Chinook salmon.

In SW 31 the fishery regime switched from a focus on Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon abundance to the abundance of mainstem sockeye salmon. The fishery was posted for an initial 48 hr opening with a guideline harvest of 11,736 sockeye salmon including 2,171 mainstem sockeye salmon. The run size projection increased to 190,500 sockeye salmon

based on an average of the inriver commercial CPUE regression and the SMM. The mainstem projection of 49,800 fish was slightly below the preseason expectation. The increase in overall run size was driven primarily by the above average abundance of Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon in SW 30. The day one harvest of 1,114 mainstem sockeye salmon and C/B/D of only 55 C/B/D of mainstem sockeye salmon resulted in a decision to hold the fishery to 48 hrs. This week's 48 hr fishery yielded a harvest of 13 large Chinook, 0 nonlarge Chinook, 23 coho, 52 pink, 21 chum, and 6,885 sockeye salmon, including 1,992 mainstem fish, close to the guideline harvest of 2,107 fish. The total weekly sockeye salmon harvest was comprised of 56% Tahltan, 15% Tuya, and 29% mainstem sockeye salmon. The mainstem sockeye salmon C/B/D of 55 fish was well below the average 62 C/B/D. The upper Stikine AF sockeye salmon effort dropped substantially. The Tahltan Lake cumulative weir count was 10,665 sockeye salmon compared to an average of 21,000 fish. The cumulative count of large Chinook salmon through the Little Tahltan weir remained low at only 320 fish compared to an average of 1,824 large Chinook salmon.

In SW 32 the fishery was posted for an initial 24 hr period with a guideline harvest of 941 mainstem sockeye salmon. The TAC was based on an overall run size projection of 209,483 sockeye salmon including 52,552 mainstem sockeye salmon generated from averaging the SMM and inriver regression model. The sockeye salmon harvest after 20 hrs fish was 1,992 fish; the projected 24 hr catch was 2,400 sockeye salmon including approximately 1,398 mainstem sockeye salmon. Given a guideline catch of 941 mainstem sockeye salmon for this week, the fishery was held at 24 hrs. This week's 24 hr fishery prosecuted under good fishing conditions yielded a harvest of 5 large Chinook, 4 nonlarge Chinook, 43 coho, 12 chum, 48 pink, and 2,586 sockeye salmon, including a mainstem sockeye salmon harvest of 1,358 fish. The harvest of mainstem sockeye salmon was slightly above this week's guideline harvest. The mainstem sockeye salmon C/B/D was 75 fish vs. the average of 58 fish. The total weekly sockeye salmon harvest was comprised of 33% Tahltan, 15% Tuya, and 53% mainstem sockeye salmon. The Tahltan Lake cumulative weir count of sockeye salmon to date of 20,986 fish was slightly above the seasonal average. The cumulative count of large Chinook salmon through the Little Tahltan weir remained low at only 440 fish compared to an average of 2,125 large Chinook salmon. Effort in the upper Stikine AF fishery was weak with only one or two nets fishing during the course of the week.

In SW 33 the fishery was posted for an initial 24 hr period with a guideline harvest of 17,267 sockeye salmon including a harvest goal of 2,217 mainstem sockeye salmon. The TAC was based on a run size projection of 55,288 mainstem sockeye salmon generated from inriver regression models and the SMM. The catch of 961 mainstem sockeye salmon after 20 hrs of fishing, and a projected 24 hr catch of 1,158 mainstem sockeye prompted a 24 hr extension. This week's 48 hr fishery yielded a harvest of 1 large Chinook, 0 nonlarge Chinook, 165 coho, 30 chum, 50 pink, and 4,027 sockeye salmon, including a mainstem sockeye salmon harvest of 2,077 fish. The total weekly sockeye salmon harvest was comprised of 41% Tahltan, 7% Tuya, and 52% mainstem sockeye salmon. The mainstem sockeye salmon C/B/D was 61 fish vs. the average of 40 fish. Fishing conditions were good in day one, but deteriorated in day two. Effort in the upper Stikine AF was weak. The Tahltan weir count to date was 39,307 sockeye salmon, well above average. The Little

Tahltan weir project ended on 12 August. The final count was 450 large fish and 490 nonlarge Chinook salmon. The near record low count was well below the escapement goal of 3,300 large Chinook salmon; indeed, it was below the lower end of the escapement goal range of 2,700 to 5,300 large Chinook salmon. The count of nonlarge Chinook salmon was the second highest on record.

In SW 34 the fishery was posted for an initial 24 hr period. The run projection, based on averaging the SMM and the inriver CPUE model, dropped to 181,763 sockeye salmon including a run size of to 54,493 mainstem sockeye salmon. There was no surplus mainstem sockeye TAC this week, but it was anticipated that the run size estimate would increase based on the C/B/D observed over the past two weeks, and the anticipation of the run continuing to building. The catch of 930 mainstem sockeye salmon after 20 hrs of fishing, and a projected 24 hr catch of 1,121 mainstem sockeye salmon was used to generate a new overall population estimate of 198,506 sockeye salmon including 66,276 mainstem sockeye salmon. The resulting TAC of mainstem sockeye salmon increased to 3,836 fish, which prompted a 24 hr extension. The 48 hr fishery, prosecuted under near perfect fishing conditions, yielded a harvest of 1 large Chinook, 1 nonlarge Chinook, 460 coho, 26 chum, 31 pink, and 2,642 sockeye salmon, including a mainstem sockeye salmon harvest of 2,245 fish. The total weekly sockeye salmon harvest was comprised of 9% Tahltan, 6% Tuya, and 85% mainstem sockeye salmon. The mainstem sockeye salmon C/B/D was an incredible 114 fish, while the average was 14 fish. Eight licences did not fish this week, which most likely inflated the C/B/D metric. Only one net fished the upper Stikine AF this week. The Tahltan Lake weir count as of this week was 29,521 sockeye salmon, above the escapement goal range of 18,000 to 30,000 sockeye salmon. Fish were still building at the weir at week's end. The return of sockeye salmon to Tahltan Lake was obviously late and protracted.

In SW 35 the fishery was opened for an initial 48 hr period with the management objective focused on coho salmon abundance. A total of 18 licensed fishers were active (i.e. 8 commercial fishers returned to harvest coho salmon). The guideline harvest on coho salmon was 5,000 fish for the season including a 1,000 fish guideline harvest for this week. The CPUE in both the commercial and assessment/test fisheries leading up to this opening indicated a relatively weak return of coho salmon. After 24 hrs of fishing and a harvest of 378 coho salmon the fishery was extended for 24 hrs. This week's 72 hr fishery yielded a harvest of 1,215 coho, 43 chum, 5 pink, and 2,961 sockeye salmon, 91% if which were mainstem sockeye salmon. The fishing conditions were relatively poor; the coho salmon CPUE was below average.

In SW 36 the fishery was opened for an initial 72 hr period with a guideline harvest of 2,000 fish. A total of 18 licensed fishers were active in this week's fishery. After 48 hrs of fishing and a harvest of 691 coho salmon that indicated there was room to consider more fishing time, the fishery was extended for 24 hrs. This week's 96 hr fishery yielded a harvest of 1,647 coho, and 1,500 sockeye salmon, 96% of which were mainstem sockeye salmon. The fishing conditions were very good at the outset of the fishery, but worsened as the fishery progressed; the coho salmon C/B/D was below average.

In SW 37 the fishery was opened for an initial 72 hr period. Only 7 licensed fishers were active this week. The guideline catch was 2,081 coho salmon. The catch of only 782 coho salmon in day one prompted a 24 hr extension; the catch of 1,280 coho salmon after 72 hrs prompted a second 24 hr extension. This week's 120 hr fishery yielded a catch of 2,081 coho salmon and 677 sockeye salmon. The final day of the 2015 fishing season was 10 September. The final coho salmon harvest was 5,639 fish, 696 of which were taken in the course of the sockeye salmon fishery and, therefore, not counted toward the 5,000 fish allocation as prescribed in the PST.

Upper Stikine River Commercial Fishery

A small commercial fishery has existed near Telegraph Creek on the upper Stikine River since 1975. A total of 202 sockeye and 1 large Chinook salmon were caught in 2015, which was well below the average. The fishing effort of 9 boat days fished was below average. Generally, fishery openings were based on the lower Stikine commercial fishery openings, lagged one week. The first opening, however, was concurrent with the lower Stikine commercial fishery opening.

Aboriginal Fishery

The upper Stikine AF fishery, which is located near Telegraph Creek, B.C., harvested 1,022 large Chinook, 198 nonlarge Chinook and 8,184 sockeye salmon in 2015. The harvest of all species was well above average. The harvest of sockeye salmon was the second highest on record, assumed to be driven by the above average run size, good fishing conditions, and increased effort.

Recreational Fishery

The Stikine River salmon recreational fishery targets primarily Chinook salmon and its principal fishing location is located at the mouth of the Tahltan River. Minor sport fishing activities occur in upper reaches of the Tahltan River and in some tributaries of the Iskut River, including Verrett and Craig rivers. In 2015 the harvest estimate was 75 large Chinook and 25 nonlarge Chinook salmon. All of the fish were taken in the Telegraph Creek area. Access to the fishing sites near the mouth of the Tahltan River was restricted by the Tahltan First Nation Chief and Council in order to limit recreational harvest on Little Tahltan bound Chinook salmon.

Escapement

Sockeye Salmon

A total of 33,159 sockeye salmon were counted through the Tahltan Lake weir in 2015, 16% above the average of 28,667 fish and above the escapement goal range of 18,000 to 30,000 fish. An estimated 14,312 fish (49% of spawners) originated from the fry-stocking program, which was similar to the 49% contribution observed in smolts leaving the lake in 2012, the principal smolt year contributing to the 2015 return. A total of 3,871 sockeye salmon were collected for brood stock and no fish were collected for stock identification

purposes, resulting in a spawning escapement of 29,288 sockeye salmon in Tahltan Lake. Although remedial work was done at the Tahltan River landslide in March 2015, the site appears to remain a challenge for both Chinook and sockeye salmon during their migrating to their respective spawning grounds located above the landslide. The amount of enroute mortality caused by the landslide will be reviewed over the winter and spring of 2016.

The spawning escapement for the mainstem and Tuya excess stock groups are calculated using stock identification, test fishery and inriver commercial harvest data. Based on this run reconstruction approach, the mainstem sockeye salmon escapement estimate was 26,432 fish, within the escapement goal range of 20,000 to 40,000 fish. The Tuya excess estimate was 20,832 sockeye salmon, which was well above average. Aerial survey counts of mainstem sockeye salmon were of little utility in 2015 due to the overall poor viewing conditions.

Chinook Salmon

A MR study was conducted again in 2015 concurrent with the SCMM to assess the inriver Chinook salmon abundance. Inseason MR estimates were calculated weekly, SW 26–29. The final postseason Stikine River spawning escapement, based on tag recoveries from the commercial fishery, and spawning ground recoveries, was 21,597 large Chinook salmon, 6% above the average escapement of 20,300, and within the escapement goal range of 14,000 to 28,000 large Chinook salmon.

The 2015 Chinook salmon escapement enumerated at the Little Tahltan River weir was 450 large fish and 490 nonlarge Chinook salmon. The escapement of large Chinook salmon in the Little Tahltan River was well below the average count of 2,129 fish and well below the Canadian target escapement of 3,300 fish making the ninth consecutive year that the lower end of the Canadian escapement goal was not reached.

Stikine River Chinook salmon run timing to the Lower Stikine commercial fishing grounds appeared to be approximately one week late. Passage above Little Tahltan River weir was also later than average. Verrett Creek escapements counts could not be estimated due to high turbid water. The carcass pitch crew stationed at the creek from 4–10 August sampled a below average number of Chinook salmon; the crew characterized the run as "low in numbers", but the project was subject to sampling during periods of above average stream flows. An average run of Shakes Creek Chinook salmon was reported by residents living at the creek mouth.

Coho Salmon

The annual coho salmon aerial survey was conducted on 07 November under excellent viewing conditions. The total count of coho salmon observed at six index sites was 1,181 fish; 44% below average. Given the below average harvests observed in the U.S. gillnet fishery, the lower Stikine commercial fishery, and the incidental coho salmon harvest taken in the lower Stikine sockeye salmon test fishery, it was expected that the survey counts would also yield a below average count.

A coho salmon drift gillnet test fishery was not conducted in 2015 due to budgetary constraints.

Sockeye Salmon Run Reconstruction

The postseason estimate of the terminal Stikine River sockeye salmon run was 174,292 fish. Of this number, approximately 74,151 fish were of Tahltan Lake origin (wild & enhanced), 48,929 fish were of Tuya origin (fry from Tahltan brood stock stocked into Tuya Lake), and 51,212 fish were mainstem (Table 3). These estimates are based on postseason data, including otolith recovery and GSI analysis in the U.S. Districts 106 and 108 harvests. For inriver estimates they are based on inseason and postseason otolith analysis: egg diameter stock-composition estimates for inriver harvest from the Canadian commercial, Aboriginal, ESSR, and test fishery harvests, and escapement data. The 2015 terminal run was average and above the preseason forecast of 171,200 fish.

TAKU RIVER

Taku River salmon are harvested in the U.S. gillnet fishery in Alaskan District 111, in the northern Southeast Alaska seine and troll fisheries, in the Juneau area sport fishery, and in the inriver personal use fishery. Canadian fisheries for Taku River salmon include a commercial gillnet fishery located in the river near the Canada/U.S. border, an AF, and a sport fishery (Figure 2).

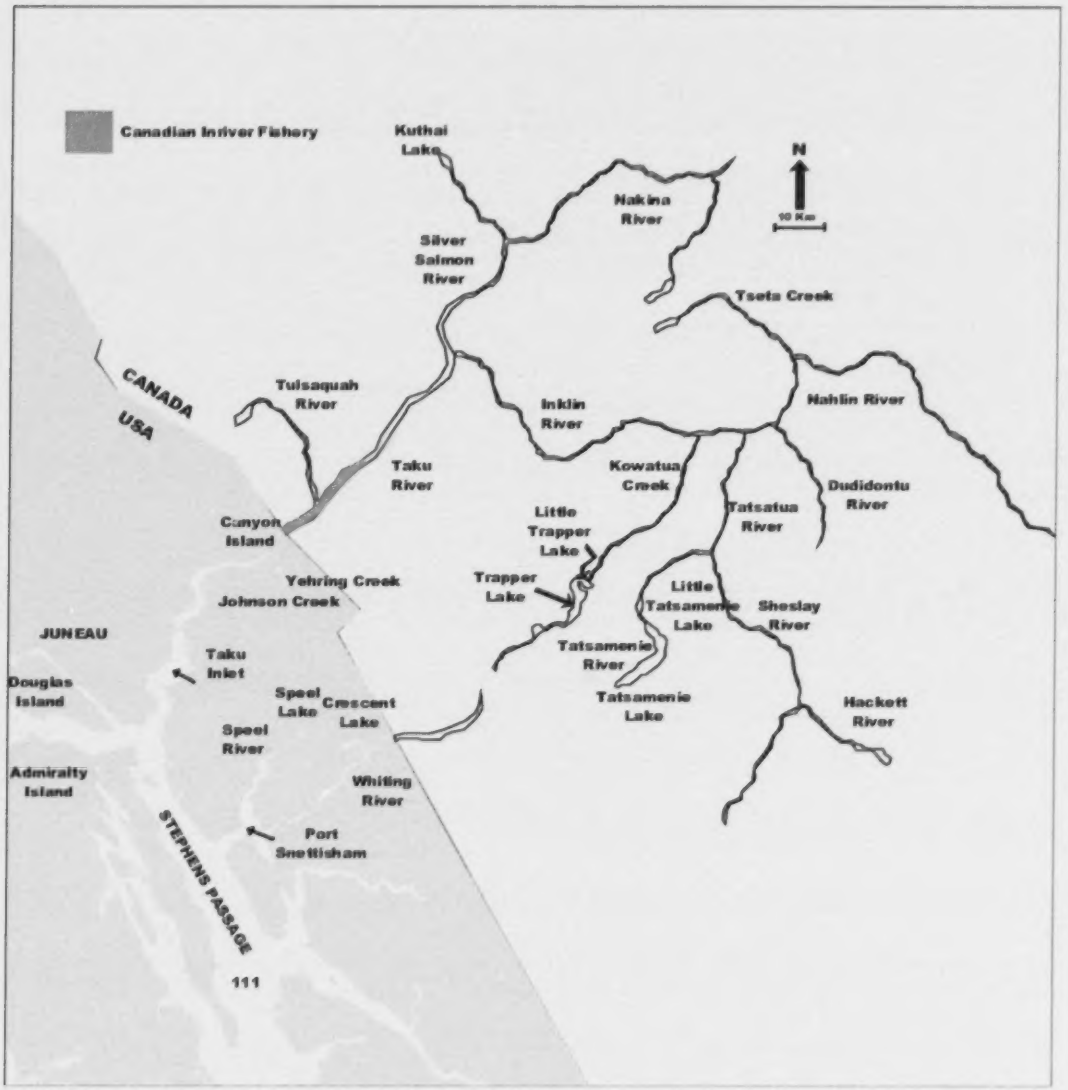

Figure 2. The Taku River and principal U.S. and Canadian fishing areas.

Harvest Regulations

Fishing arrangements in place as a result of Annex IV, Chapter 1 of the PST can be found at: http://www.psc.org/publications/pacific-salmon-treaty/ . For salmon originating in the Canadian portion of the Taku River watershed, these arrangements include the continuation of directed fisheries for Taku River Chinook salmon stocks, first implemented in 2005; continuation of coho salmon harvest shares; and, a sockeye salmon harvest sharing arrangement based on the production of enhanced fish.

U.S. Fisheries

The traditional District 111 commercial drift gillnet salmon fishery was open for a total of 44 days from June 21 through September 28, 2015. The harvest totaled 1,083 Chinook, 55,096 sockeye, 23,169 coho, 288,625 pink, and 475,181 chum salmon. Harvest of pink salmon was above average, while harvests of all other salmon species were below average. The traditional fishery does not include harvests from the Speel Arm SHA inside Port Snettisham.

The 2015 season was the sixteenth year of adult sockeye salmon returns to the Snettisham Hatchery inside Port Snettisham. These fish contributed to the traditional harvests in Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage, and made up nearly the entire common property harvest in the Speel Arm SHA inside Port Snettisham, which was initially opened to fishing during SW 34 to target Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon. This was the first year of full production for DIPAC's revitalized enhanced coho salmon program, and these fish contributed to the traditional harvests in Taku Inlet. Hatchery stocks contributed substantially to the total harvest of sockeye, chum and coho salmon and more minimally to the harvest of Chinook salmon.

A bilateral review of the escapement goal for Taku River large Chinook salmon completed in early 2009 resulted in a revised escapement goal range of 19,000 to 36,000 fish. The adjusted 2015 preseason terminal run forecast of 26,100 Taku River large Chinook salmon provided no AC for directed fisheries for either country. An inriver assessment/test fishery was conducted by Canada with a target of 1,400 large fish apportioned out over seven weeks according to average run timing. Tagging for the inriver MR project was again increased with additional effort using drifted tangle nets on both sides of the border and a pilot purse seine feasibility study in Taku Inlet, as well as the traditional Canyon Island fish wheels. A total of 2,269 tagged fish were put out by these efforts. The first inseason terminal run estimate, however, was delayed until SW 24 due to consistently high Taku River water levels complicating the analyses. The second inseason terminal run estimate of Taku River large Chinook salmon (over 30,000 large fish) allowed an initial District 111 gillnet sockeye salmon opening in SW 26 with no time, mesh or area restrictions for Chinook salmon conservation for the first time since 2010. The 2015 District 111 drift gillnet Chinook salmon harvest in SWs 26–28 was 885 fish of which 56% were large fish. Postseason GSI analysis indicates Alaskan hatchery Chinook salmon contributed 40% of the large fish harvest, and 59%, or 292 fish, were of wild Taku River origin through SW 28. The Juneau area sport harvest of Taku River large Chinook salmon was estimated at

463 fish during the same time period based on GSI analysis. The spawning grounds MR estimate of Taku River spawning escapement was 28,827 large Chinook salmon.

The traditional District 111 sockeye salmon harvest of 55,096 fish was well below average and the lowest since 1988. Weekly sockeye salmon CPUE was below average through SW 33. Once management focus of the traditional fishery shifted to Taku River coho salmon abundance, the opening of the entrance to Port Snettisham in SW 34 resulted in above average sockeye salmon CPUE through SW 36 of predominantly Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon. Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon stocks began to contribute to the traditional fishery in SW 27 and otolith sampling occurred through SW 33. Of the total traditional District 111 sockeye salmon harvest, 86% occurred in and around Taku Inlet (average is 64%), 7% occurred in Stephens Passage south of Circle Point (average is 29%) and 7% occurred in Port Snettisham (average is 11%). The contributions of wild Taku River, enhanced Taku River, enhanced Port Snettisham, and other sockeye salmon stocks were derived from estimates based inseason on otolith analysis and postseason from estimates based on GSI and otolith analyses. The postseason estimated stock composition of the harvest of sockeye salmon in the traditional fishery was 40,904 (80%) wild Taku River, 194 (0.004%) enhanced Tatsamenie, and 6,698 (13%) Snettisham Hatchery fish.

Table 4. Taku sockeye salmon run reconstruction, 2015. Estimates do not include spawning escapements below the U.S./Canada border.

U.S. harvest estimate differs from Joint Interception Committee estimate because no estimates are made for harvest other than the listed fisheries.
Total escapement includesa small number of non-Taku enhanced fish

	Taku			Non-Taku Enhanced	
	Total	Wild	Enhanced	US	Stikine
Escapement	132,523	131,882	641		
Canadian Harvest					
Commercial	19,715	19,592	123	0	32
Aboriginal Fishery	85	84	1		
Total	19,800	19,676	124		
Test Fishery harvest	49	49	0		
Above Border Run	152,372	151,607	765		
U.S. Harvest					
District 111 Gillnet	41,099	40,904	194	6,698	250
D111 Amlaga Seine					
Personal Use	900	893	7		
Total	41,999	41,797	201		
Test Fishery harvest	0				
Terminal Run	194,371	193,405	967		

	Total	Wild
Terminal Run	194,371	193,405
Escapement Goal	75,000	75,000
TAC	119,371	118,405
Canada		
Harvest Share	20%	20%
Base Allowable	23,874	23,681
Surplus Allowable	12,523	11,882
Canada AC	36,398	35,563
Actual harvest	19,800	19,676
U.S.		
Harvest Share	80%	80%
US AC	95,497	94,724
Actual harvest	41,999	41,797

Opportunity to harvest Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon inside Port Snettisham began in SW 33 with a one day opening in the entrance due to significant fish movement through the Speel Lake weir and a small fleet in the area. In SW 34, with building escapement through the weir, a portion of the Speel Arm SHA and later the entire SHA was opened

which resulted in more than 80% of the total District 111 effort fishing in the Speel Arm SHA in SW 34. The Speel Arm SHA was opened through SW 39 but did not receive any effort after SW 36.

Coho salmon stocks harvested in District 111 include returns to the Taku River, Port Snettisham, Stephens Passage, and local Juneau area streams, as well as Alaskan hatchery release sites. In early 2015 an escapement goal range of 50,000 to 90,000 Taku River coho salmon with a 70,000 fish point goal was adopted. The U.S. management intent is to pass 75,000 coho salmon above border to provide for escapement and a 5,000 fish assessment fishery, and Canada may harvest any fish surplus to the 70,000 fish escapement goal. The 2015 preseason terminal run forecast of 158,500 fish translated to a 99,000 fish inriver run estimate. The traditional District 111 coho salmon harvest of 23,169 fish was 59% of the 39,486 fish average. DIPAC enhanced coho salmon first appeared in the District 111 harvest in SW 35 and in SW 39 and SW 40 comprised 76% and 73% of the harvest respectively. CWT analyses indicate DIPAC enhanced coho salmon contributed 4,791 fish or 21% of the 2015 District 111 drift gillnet harvest.

Management of the District 111 drift gillnet fishery is based on wild Taku River sockeye salmon abundance in SWs 25–33 and on wild Taku River coho salmon abundance in SWs 34–42. The 2015 fishery began by regulation in SW 26. Management actions were limited to imposing restrictions in time, area, and gear. Because there is no bilaterally agreed forecast for Taku River sockeye salmon, early season management of the District 111 fishery is based on fishery CPUE and Canyon Island fish wheel catches. As the fishing season progresses, sufficient data is acquired to estimate the inriver run size from the inriver MR program using the Canyon Island fish wheels as event 1 and the Canadian inriver fishery as event 2, and to use that estimate in conjunction with historical migratory timing and fishery harvest data to project the season's Taku River sockeye salmon run size. In the first week of sockeye salmon management starting June 21, Section 111-B was open for three days with an above average Taku River sockeye salmon run forecast by Canada and no gear or area restrictions for Chinook salmon conservation. Effort was the highest above average for the season this week with 72 boats (148% of average) fishing. The sockeye salmon harvest was 56%, and the CPUE was 40% of average. The total Chinook salmon harvest was 541 fish with approximately 188 fish estimated as Taku River origin large fish based on inseason CWT analyses.

In SW 27, Section 111-B was opened for two days due to the SW 26 low above border run projection of 20,500 Taku River sockeye salmon. Although this estimate was based on little data and fish wheel catches were decent for the time, the SW 26 sockeye salmon CPUE in the D111 fishery was very poor and effort was well above average. Seventy-three boats harvested 217 Chinook salmon of which 133 were estimated to be Taku River large fish based on inseason CWT analysis. The sockeye salmon harvest was 37% and CPUE was 59% of average. The inseason above border run projection generated midweek in SW 27 to inform the decision for the SW 28 opening was 39,200 Taku River sockeye salmon substantially below the escapement goal.

Fishing time for SW 28 was again set for two days in Section 111-B. Although some of the weak inriver indicators could be attributed to technical issues with one of the Canyon Island fish wheels and a Tulsequah flood starting on July 1, the D111 gillnet sockeye salmon harvests continued to be weak and low sockeye salmon bycatch in the inriver Chinook salmon MR drift nets was also occurring. A six-inch minimum mesh size restriction was implemented in Stephens Passage south of Circle Point to conserve wild Port Snettisham sockeye salmon stocks transiting the area while allowing opportunity to harvest enhanced DIPAC chum salmon returning to the area and this restriction remained in place through SW 32. Effort fell from the previous week to 61 boats which harvested 127 Chinook salmon, 71 of which were Taku River large fish based on inseason CWT analysis. The total District 111 gillnet harvest of Taku River large Chinook salmon for the Chinook salmon accounting period SWs 18–28, is 292 fish based on postseason GSI analysis. Sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE were respectively 35% and 88% of average. The midweek inseason projection available when the decision for the SW 29 fishery was made was for an above border run of 73,500 sockeye salmon, projecting a total escapement of 64,300 fish, below the minimum of the escapement goal range, with historically one-third of the run passed above border.

Table 5. U.S. inseason forecasts of D111 terminal run size, total allowable catch, inriver run size, and the U.S. harvest of wild Taku River sockeye salmon for 2015.

SW	Inriver Run	Terminal Run	Total TAC	US TAC	Projected[a] US harvest
25					
26	2,851				42,160
27	14,080				27,814
28	28,403	111,738	36,738	30,125	19,163
29	50,684	141,181	66,481	54,514	16,728
30	81,192	171,597	96,597	76,312	26,519
31	98,969	165,702	90,702	72,562	29,481
32	107,887	148,155	73,155	58,524	34,929
33	123,523	167,191	92,191	70,230	33,952
34	124,820	167,049	92,049	68,819	38,620
35	135,782	185,346	110,346	64,899	38,054
Postseason	152,372				

[a]Forecast based on estimate including entire weeks data.

With the first three inseason estimates of sockeye salmon abundance available when the following weeks fishery decisions were made projecting insufficient numbers of fish to achieve the escapement goal for the Taku River, let alone providing TAC for directed fisheries, fishing time for SW 29 was set for one day in Taku Inlet north of Circle Point, with an additional area restriction closing Taku Inlet north of Greely Point, and two days in Stephens Passage south of Circle Point. The intention of this new management approach was to conserve Taku River sockeye salmon yet still provide some opportunity on other stocks in the area, primarily enhanced DIPAC chum salmon. This was the first 24-hour opening of Taku Inlet during sockeye management since 1988, but this time with the

majority of Taku Inlet closed. Section 111-C was open concurrently with the area south of Circle Point to target pink salmon based on aerial survey indications of strong abundance. Effort for the week was the highest of the season, but only 83% of average for the week, with 93 boats predominantly targeting enhanced chum salmon during the peak of those returns. Sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE were 11% and 17% of their respective averages. Otolith analysis revealed that 8% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet, and 13% from Stephens Passage, were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. The enhanced Tatsamenie sockeye salmon contribution to the Taku Inlet harvest was the highest of the season at 0.6% of the harvest. The sockeye salmon above border run projection generated midweek after the weekly fishery closed increased significantly to 124,200 fish with projected escapement at 114,800 fish.

Fishing time for SW 30 was set for two days in Section 111-B and 111-C. Both sections were extended for an additional day, for a total of three days of fishing based on good fish wheel sockeye salmon catches and average to above average CPUE from the first day of the D111 gillnet fishery. Effort stayed similar to the previous week with 91 boats making landings. The sockeye salmon harvest for the entire opening was 49% of average while CPUE was 58% of average. Otolith analysis revealed that 10% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet, and 24% from Stephens Passage, were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. TBR enhanced sockeye salmon of Tatsamenie Lake origin contributed less than 1% in both Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage. The weekly Taku River sockeye salmon total escapement projection dipped slightly to 110,400 sockeye salmon.

Fishing time for SW 31 was set for three days in Section 111-B and 111-C. Both sections were extended for an additional two days, for a total of five days of fishing, due to increasing Taku River sockeye salmon run size estimates, the small fleet fishing in D111, and challenging marine weather conditions in the first couple days of the opening. Effort dropped from the previous week to 67 boats, 65% of average for the week. Stephens Passage effort levels remained well below average all season, mostly due to the below average sized chum salmon prevalent in 2015 and the six-inch minimum mesh size restriction in place to conserve wild Port Snettisham sockeye salmon. The sockeye salmon harvest improved to 93% of average while CPUE was 90% of average with the total weekly sockeye salmon harvest in the traditional fishery the highest of the season. Otolith analysis revealed that 6% of the sockeye salmon harvested in Taku Inlet and 67% of the harvest in Stephens Passage were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. TBR enhanced Tatsamenie Lake origin sockeye salmon contributed 0.5% and 3% to Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage harvests respectively. This was the highest weekly contribution of enhanced Tatsamenie fish in Stephens Passage; however the sample size was quite small. The weekly Taku River sockeye salmon run size estimate placed the current escapement past all fisheries at 81,400 fish, which is above the upper end of the goal range, and projected a final escapement for the season of 115,500 fish.

Fishing time for SW 32 was set for four days in Section 111-B and 111-C with the six-inch mesh size restriction in place in Stephens Passage south of Circle Point. Effort declined from the previous week to 51 boats, and sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE were 66% and 93% of their respective averages. Effort also declined precipitously throughout the opening

mirroring chum salmon catch rates. Otolith analysis indicated that 19% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet and 80% from Stephens Passage were of Snettisham Hatchery origin, and TBR enhanced Tatsamenie Lake origin sockeye salmon contributed less than 1% of the Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage harvest. The weekly Taku River sockeye salmon run estimate fell slightly from the previous week to an above border projection of 114,500 fish and a total escapement projection of 101,100 fish.

Fishing time for SW 33 was set for three days in Section 111-B and 111-C and the six-inch minimum mesh size restriction south of Circle Point was removed for the season. The opening was extended one day, for a total of four days of fishing, due to a small fleet, Taku River sockeye salmon run estimates projecting escapement above the upper end of the goal range, and encouraging movement of sockeye salmon through the Speel Lake weir. Effort declined again from the previous week to 49 boats and most of the effort at the end of the opening was concentrated in the entrance to Port Snettisham, which was opened for the first time of the season during the one-day extension. Sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE for the last official week of sockeye salmon management were 60% and 75% of their respective averages. Otolith analysis indicated that 20% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet and 53% from Stephens Passage were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. TBR enhanced Tatsamenie Lake origin fish accounted for less than 1% of the Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage harvests. This was the final week of otolith sampling from the D111 gillnet fishery. The weekly Taku River sockeye salmon terminal run size estimate increased from the previous week and projecting total escapement at 107,262 fish.

The fall drift gillnet season in District 111 occurred over seven weeks, beginning on August 16 in SW 34, and ending on September 28 in SW 40. During this time, management in Section 111-B switches from sockeye to coho salmon abundance.

Fishing time for SW 34 was set for three days in Section 111-B and 111-C, with the opening delayed until Monday to accommodate the Golden North Salmon Derby taking place in Juneau area waters. Both sections were extended one day, for a total of four days of fishing due to a well below average fleet size predominantly focused on returns of enhanced sockeye salmon to the Snettisham Hatchery. There were two area extensions into the Speel Arm SHA during the week with the entire SHA opening for the final 24 hours of the fishery when it became evident that escapement of wild Speel Lake sockeye salmon would achieve the lower end of the goal range. A total of 42 boats made landings throughout the week with 16 of these fishing outside the Speel Arm SHA, and only nine boats fishing in Taku Inlet. The sockeye salmon harvest for the traditional fishery was 61% of average, while CPUE was 155% of average. The first Taku River coho salmon inriver run estimate was produced this week and expanded by average run timing projected an above border run of 78,500 fish, below the preseason forecast. The above average weekly coho salmon harvests and catch rates in the early part of the season appeared to have little correlation with the fall run.

Fishing time in Section 111-B and 111-C during SW 35 was set for three days in anticipation of a small fleet mostly targeting enhanced sockeye salmon inside Port Snettisham and the Speel Arm SHA. The waters inside Port Snettisham were extended two

additional days to provide more opportunity for harvest of enhanced sockeye salmon. A total of 37 boats made landings throughout the week with 18 boats participating in the traditional fishery outside of the Speel Arm SHA. Coho salmon harvest and CPUE in the traditional fishery were 27% and 74% of average, respectively. The projected inriver run estimate for Taku River coho salmon increased from the previous week to 83,600 fish.

Section 111-B was opened for four days in SW 36 with indications of building Taku River coho salmon abundance and a traditional fishery fleet size in the previous week that was 41% of average. Section 111-C was closed for the remainder of the season as the pink salmon return to the area appeared complete. The Speel Arm SHA was opened until further notice to provide opportunity for enhanced sockeye salmon arriving late and only a handful of boats made landings there. A total of 31 boats, 70% of average, made landings in the traditional fishery with coho salmon harvest and CPUE at 56% and 69% of average, respectively. CWT analysis indicated that 13% of the traditional coho salmon harvest was comprised of Alaska hatchery fish. The inseason Taku River coho salmon estimate projected an inriver run of 75,000 fish, dropping by more than 5,000 fish from the previous week.

Fishing time in SW 37 was set for three days in Section 111-B due to below average effort in previous weeks and indications of strong Alaska hatchery coho salmon abundance. The Speel Arm SHA remained open until further notice and received no effort throughout the week. This week was the first opening of the season where effort predominantly targeted coho salmon and the 34 boats fishing was just below average. The coho salmon harvest was 64% of average while CPUE was 92% of average. CWT analysis indicated that 42% of the coho salmon harvest was comprised of Alaska hatchery fish. The weekly Taku River coho salmon inriver run projection fell to 68,800 fish.

Fishing time in SW 38 was set for two days in Section 111-B. This was approximately half of the historical average open time for the week, and was a result of the inriver coho salmon projection falling below the 75,000 fish U.S. above border management target. The increasing enhanced fish contribution to the gill net fishery and increased commercial troll CPUE in waters leading to District 111 supported this minimal opening in spite of the weak above border run size projection. The Speel Arm SHA was open concurrently with Section 111-B and again attracted no effort. Effort in the traditional fishery fell from the previous week to 21 boats with the coho salmon harvest 29% of average while CPUE was 82% of average. CWT analysis indicated that Alaska hatchery fish contributed 12% to the weekly coho salmon harvest. A weekly Taku River coho salmon inriver run size estimate was not available at the time the decision had to be made for the SW 39 fishery.

Fishing time in Section 111-B was again set for two days in SW 39. This opening was based on an anticipated drop in effort, positive indicators from the troll fishery outside of D111, continued presence of enhanced DIPAC coho salmon in the harvest and increased wild Taku River coho salmon CWT recoveries in the D111 gillnet fishery. Effort fell from the previous week to 17 boats. The Speel Arm SHA was opened for the last time this season and had no effort. Coho salmon harvest and CPUE were 136% and 213% of their respective averages. CWT analysis indicated that Alaska hatchery fish contributed 76% to the weekly

coho salmon harvest. The Taku River coho salmon inriver run projection based on SW 38 data generated early in SW 39 fell to 56,300 fish but once data obtained in SW 39 was incorporated, the inriver projection increased to 62,200 fish, the first increase in the run size projection in several weeks.

Based on the strong presence of enhanced DIPAC coho salmon in the SW 39 harvest, fishing time in Section 111-B was set for one day in SW 40. In addition, the area restriction in Taku Inlet closing the waters north of the latitude of Greely Point was utilized – the same closure used in SW 28 during sockeye salmon management to minimize harvest on Taku River stocks while allowing some opportunity on other stocks in the area. Effort again fell from the previous week to six boats with coho salmon harvest and CPUE at 76% and 325% of their respective averages. The Alaska hatchery contribution was estimated by CWT analysis to be 73% of the coho salmon harvest. The Taku River coho salmon inriver run projection fell from the previous week to 60,700 fish. With another decreasing Taku coho run size projection, the D111 gillnet fishery was closed for the season.

The District 111 fall chum salmon harvest in SWs 34–40 was 12% of average. Escapement numbers for Taku River chum salmon are unknown; however, the number of fall chum salmon caught by the fish wheels at Canyon Island was used as an index of escapement. The 2015 fish wheel catch of 95 chum salmon was 34% of average.

The District 111 traditional drift gillnet pink salmon harvest of 288,600 fish was 202% of average. The escapement number to the Taku River is unknown; however the number of pink salmon caught by the fish wheels at Canyon Island was used as an index of escapement. The total of 24,244 pink salmon caught in the fish wheels was more than five times the 2013 parent-year and 211% of the 1995 to 2013 odd-year average.

Several other fisheries in the Juneau area harvested transboundary Taku River salmon stocks in 2015. A number of Chinook salmon stocks are known to contribute to the Juneau area sport fishery, including wild fish from the Chilkat River, as well as hatchery stocks, but the major contributor of large, wild fish is from the Taku River. Of the Chinook salmon harvested, 463 fish were estimated to be of Taku River origin through SW 28 based on postseason GSI analysis. Personal use permits were used to harvest an estimated 900 Taku River sockeye salmon along with an estimated incidental harvest of 29 Taku River large Chinook salmon. Common property purse seine fisheries were conducted in the Amalga Harbor SHA in District 111, northwest of Juneau for the fourth consecutive season, to target returning DIPAC enhanced summer chum salmon. There were four total openings in 2015, occurring on Thursdays in July, each lasting six hours. Some portion of the incidental sockeye salmon harvest from these fisheries is assumed to be of Taku River origin, but the magnitude of the contribution is unknown. DIPAC conducted GSI analysis of the 2013 and 2014 harvest; samples averaged 35% Taku River origin. No GSI analysis was conducted in 2015; incidental sockeye salmon (unknown origin) harvest in the Amalga Harbor purse seine fisheries was 912 fish. Otolith analysis did not indicate any TBR enhanced sockeye salmon in the harvest.

Canadian Fisheries

The Taku River commercial fishery harvest was 868 large Chinook (greater than 660 mm MEF, mostly 3-ocean or older), 305 nonlarge Chinook, 19,747 sockeye, and 7,886 coho salmon in 2015. Sockeye salmon originating from Taku fry plants contributed an estimated 123 fish to the harvest, comprising 0.7% of the total commercial sockeye salmon harvest. The harvest of large Chinook salmon was below the average and nonlarge Chinook salmon was below average as well. In 2005, as a result of the new Chinook salmon agreement which allows directed Chinook salmon fishing if abundance warrants, catch accounting for nonlarge salmon was revised from a commercial weight-based designation (previously referred to "jacks" which were typically fish under 2.5 kg or 5 kg, depending on where they were being marketed), to a length-based designation ("nonlarge" Chinook salmon i.e. less than 660 mm in length MEF). Hence, comparisons with catches prior to 2005 should be viewed accordingly. The catch of sockeye salmon was near average and the coho salmon catch was average. There were 43 days of fishing; well below average. The seasonal fishing effort of 302 boat-days was well below average. As is typical, both set and drift gillnets were used, with the majority of the catch taken in drift gillnets. No Chinook salmon were harvested in a directed Chinook salmon fishery but were caught as bycatch in the sockeye and coho salmon fisheries. The maximum allowable mesh size was 20.4 cm (8.0 inches) except for the period of June 21 to July 4, at which time it was reduced to 14.0 cm (5.5 inches) to minimize the incidental catch of Chinook salmon.

In addition to the commercial fishery catches, 129 Chinook, 85 sockeye, and 299 coho salmon were harvested in the Aboriginal fishery. All but 50 of the Chinook salmon were harvested in the commercial fishing area on the lower river with the remainder from the Nakina River. Based on commercial catch data, it is estimated that 67 of the Chinook salmon caught on the lower river were large and 12 were nonlarge; the Nakina River catch is assumed to have been large fish only. On average, 139 Chinook, 152 sockeye and 147 coho salmon are harvested annually in the Aboriginal fishery.

A test fishery to capture coho salmon for stock assessment purposes took place starting September 13 through October 10 (SWs 38–41). The fishery landed 1,998 coho and 43 sockeye salmon.

Complete recreational harvest figures are not available, but as in recent years it is assumed that about 105 large Chinook salmon were retained in this fishery. The catches of other salmon species are again believed to have been negligible.

The bilateral preseason forecast for the Taku River Chinook salmon terminal run was 26,100 large fish, well below average run size of 34,931 fish. The forecast generated by the Taku River Chinook salmon model produced a terminal run size estimate of 36,900 fish. However, due to consistent overestimation in recent years, this preseason forecast was reduced by 41% reflecting forecast performance for the past 5-years. An additional consideration for reducing the model produced forecast was the general poor performance of Chinook salmon stocks in recent years throughout northern British Columbia and Alaska.

At a run size of this magnitude, factoring in the revised interim MSY escapement point target of 25,500 fish, there was no AC for either the U.S. or Canada based on the preseason forecast.

Table 6. Weekly large Chinook salmon guideline harvest for the Canadian assessment fishery in the Taku River for 2015.

SW	Start Date	Assessment Harvest	Directed Harvest	Preseason Guideline
19	3-May	147		150
20	10-May	261		280
21	17-May	298		320
22	24-May	232		170
23	31-May	151		180
24	7-Jun	163		160
25	14-Jun	105		140
Total		1,357	0	1,400

The inseason management of Taku River Chinook salmon depends on abundance estimates generated from the joint MR program in the lower Taku River with tags being applied below the border and recoveries typically being made in the Canadian assessment/test and/or commercial fisheries. In recent years, when the preseason forecast or inseason projections have indicated no AC, the commercial fishery has operated in an assessment mode and served as the test fishery identified in the PST agreement. In 2015, the assessment fishery was conducted using a target of 1,400 fish as specified in the agreement.

The 2015 management plan indicated that the Chinook salmon assessment (test) fishery was scheduled to open at noon Sunday, May 3. Extensions and subsequent weekly fishing periods would be made until the assessment targets were achieved. Attempts were to be made to spread the weekly harvest over 3 openings, to a maximum of 4. Mesh sizes would be restricted to between 100 mm (4 inches) and 204 mm (8 inches) and net length would be up to 36.6 m (120 ft.). Use of set nets was prohibited during the assessment fishery and fishers were restricted to a total of one drift net. If reliable inseason run projections were greater than 31,900 large Chinook salmon, a directed Canadian commercial fishery may be considered (provided the weekly guideline exceeded the test fishery target) in accordance with weekly projections of terminal run size and guideline harvests. The Canadian catch would be managed with the objective of meeting escapement and agreed Canada/U.S. and domestic harvest sharing provisions. Additionally, weekly guideline harvests would be reduced by 30% in response to the low production of Taku River Chinook salmon observed in recent years. In the event that reliable run projections (i.e. estimates made after SW 21) fell below an escapement of 16,150 fish, suspension of the assessment fishery would be considered.

The Chinook salmon assessment fishery opened on May 3 (SW 19) for an initial 12 hour period with a weekly catch guideline of 150 fish. The fishery was extended for an additional two periods of 5 hours each. The fishery ended for the week after the third opening with a

total catch of 147 large Chinook salmon. There were 2 licenses present and the CPUE averaged 80 fish per boat day (fbd) which was well above average (27 fbd) for SW 19. Water levels were below average and remained steady through the fishing period.

The initial opening for SW 20 was set for 12 hours beginning on May 10 and an additional two periods were added (20 and 18 hours respectively). The weekly guideline harvest was 280 large Chinook salmon. Three to four licenses fished and caught a total of 261 fish. The weekly average CPUE was 34 fbd which was near average (38 fbd) despite increasing water levels.

The assessment fishery opened for 20 hours on May 17 to start SW 21. Two additional fishing periods of 20 hours were added plus a final period of 24 hours. The weekly guideline harvest was set at approximately 320 pieces and up to five licenses fished catching a total of 298 large Chinook salmon. The combined weekly CPUE was 22 fish per boat day, below the average of 30 fbd. The water level was high and rose steadily during the fishing period.

For SW 22, the assessment fishery opened for 12 hours on May 24. Two additional fishing periods of 4 and 5 hours were added. The weekly guideline harvest was set at approximately 170 pieces and up to five licenses fished catching a total of 232 large Chinook salmon. The combined weekly CPUE was 61 fish per boat day, well above the average of 37 fbd. The catch rates observed during the third opening were three times the average for that date. The water level peaked and remained steady during the weekly fishing period. To date, a reliable inseason estimate had not been generated.

The initial opening for SW 23 was set at 5 hours with a weekly target of approximately 180 large Chinook salmon. Catch rates were three times the weekly average and five licenses fished catching 151 large Chinook salmon. No further fishing time was allocated for the week. Water levels had begun to drop since the peak in SW 22. A terminal run estimate after the weekly fishing period suggested a run size at or below the escapement target but was considered to be unreliable.

The assessment fishery opened for 4 hours on June 7 to start SW 24. An additional fishing period of 2 hours was added. The weekly guideline harvest was set at approximately 160 pieces and four licenses fished catching a total of 163 large Chinook salmon. The combined weekly CPUE was 163 fish per boat day, four times the average of 40 fbd. The water level was below average for the period fished. After the weekly fishing period, a joint terminal run estimate of 22,731 large Chinook salmon was generated, insufficient to conduct a directed harvest.

The final week (SW 25) of the Chinook salmon assessment fishery opened for 3 hours. An additional fishing period of another 3 hours was added. The weekly guideline harvest was set at approximately 140 pieces and five licenses fished catching a total of 105 large Chinook salmon. The combined weekly CPUE was 84 fish per boat day, three times the average of 28 fbd. Fishing conditions were good as the water levels remained below

average. A joint terminal run estimate of 30,435 large Chinook salmon was made which was a significant improvement over the previous week.

The assessment fishery catches noted in Table 7 total 1,357 large Chinook salmon. The Chinook salmon bycatch in the sockeye salmon fishery was 868 large fish (no directed Chinook salmon harvest for 2015); adding the Aboriginal fishery catch of 117 and an assumed recreational harvest of 105 fish, the actual BLC was 1,090 large Chinook salmon, 27% below Canada's BLC. Efforts to minimize commercial bycatch included mesh size restrictions in the first two weeks of the sockeye salmon fishery. Additionally, reduced openings and low effort early in the sockeye salmon season helped to reduce incidental Chinook salmon harvest.

Table 7. Forecasts of terminal run size, allowable catch (AC), weekly guidelines, and actual catch of Taku River large Chinook salmon, 2015.

SW	Terminal Run	AC*	AC reduced by 30%	Weekly Guideline / Assessment Target	Actual Harvest
19	26,100	0	0	150	147
20	26,100	0	0	280	261
21	26,100	0	0	320	298
22	26,100	0	0	170	232
23	26,100	0	0	180	151
24	22,731	0	0	160	163
25	30,435	0	0	140	105
Total				1,400	1,357

*: No directed Chinook salmon fishery in 2015.

As per normal procedures, weekly fisheries for sockeye and coho salmon opened at noon Sunday. Fishing periods were set with a view to achieving weekly guideline harvests. Extensions to weekly fishing periods were considered if the weekly guidelines were not achieved. For both drift and set gillnets, net length was restricted to a maximum of 36.6 m (120 ft.); mesh sizes were restricted to between 100 mm (4 inches) and 204 mm (8 inches) except for the period from June 21 (SW 26) through July 04 (SW 27) when the maximum permissible was 14.0 cm (5.5 inches) in order to reduce the bycatch of Chinook salmon.

The preseason forecast for wild Taku sockeye salmon was based on stock recruitment and sibling analyses, and projected a run of 216,000 fish, above the average run size of 175,000 fish. Approximately 6,700 enhanced fish from Tatsamenie Lake were forecasted, slightly below the average Tatsamenie enhanced run size of 7,600 fish. Based on the treaty arrangement, an enhanced run of 5,001–15,000 fish provides Canada with a 21% share of the TAC, with management based on weekly estimates of the TAC of wild fish. Subtracting the escapement target of 75,000 wild sockeye salmon from the forecast of 216,000 resulted in an overall TAC of 141,000 fish; 21% of that was approximately 30,000 fish.

The forecast for the run of wild Tatsamenie fish was 6,100 fish, below the average of approximately 10,200 fish. The egg-take goal for the 2015 season was based on a target of 30% of the escapement up to a maximum of 2.0 million eggs. During SWs 31–33 (July 26–August 15), management attention focused on Tatsamenie sockeye salmon to ensure an adequate number of sockeye salmon escaped to Tatsamenie Lake to support wild production and egg-take objectives.

As in past years, guideline harvests were developed each week for both sockeye and coho salmon fisheries to guide management decisions so that: a) the catch was consistent with conservation and Treaty goals; and b) management was responsive to changes in projections of abundance, i.e. abundance-based.

The following summarizes the fishery management on a weekly basis and generally captures catch estimates and stock assessment information made inseason. Sockeye salmon catches in relation to run projections are for wild fish; CPUE data is for wild and enhanced fish combined. Guideline harvests presented in Table 8 are based on run projections made the previous week; additionally, those identified in the verbiage were generally based on the previous week's run projection. Weekly enhanced contributions to the overall catch are based on calculations made inseason. Guidelines identified in Table. 8 were set using a 21:79 harvest split up to SW 31 and 20:80 thereafter.

The management plan indicated that the sockeye salmon fishery would be restricted to a 48 hrs period in SW 26 (June 21–27) due to the poor returns observed at Kuthai Lake over the past 10 years. Additionally, modifications could be made based on Chinook salmon escapement concerns. The weekly guideline based on the preseason forecast was 1,840 wild fish (Table 8). Weekly effort included six licenses, below average, and the CPUE of 54 fbd was near the weekly average of 51. CPUE for Chinook salmon (29 fbd) was well above the weekly average of 12 fbd. Water levels were below average and stable. The fishery was held at two days, resulting in a weekly catch of 653 sockeye salmon and 350 large Chinook salmon. A joint large Chinook salmon estimate generated after the week suggested the terminal run was approximately 27,100 fish.

Statistical week 27 (June 28–July 04) was opened on two days. The weekly guideline harvest for the week, based on the preseason forecast, was 2,052 sockeye salmon. Five licenses fished on day 1; the CPUE of 65 fbd was above the weekly average of 53. As a result, the fishery was extended to three days but the remainder of the week saw catch rates well below average. CPUE for large Chinook salmon was 14 fbd, well above the weekly average of 9 fbd. Water levels remained below average for the fishing period but spiked later in the week due to a Tulsequah flood event. Weekly catch totals were 751 sockeye salmon and 244 large Chinook salmon. The terminal run projection after the final day of fishing was 104,163 fish, well below the preseason forecast.

Table 8. Canadian inseason forecasts of terminal run size, total allowable catch (TAC), and spawning escapement of wild Taku sockeye salmon, 2015.

SW	Terminal Run	TAC	Projected Escapement	Canadian AC	Inseason Guideline	Surplus AC*	Actual Catch
26	216,000	141,000	75,000	29,610	1,840	0	659
27	216,000	141,000	75,000	29,610	3,892	0	1,410
28	104,163	29,163	104,163	6,124	4,383	0	1,996
29	89,601	14,601	62,334	3,066	4,731	0	3,094
30	138,002	63,002	107,210	13,231	6,480	42,305	6,354
31	194,312	119,312	162,305	25,056	10,181	13,249	11,135
32	173,442	98,442	133,249	20,673	13,412	4,547	12,717
33	170,193	95,193	124,547	19,039	14,938	4,504	14,386

Note: Terminal run assessments and weekly guidelines based on previous week's run size projections. *Surplus AC was calculated using the final estimate for each SW.

Statistical week 28 (July 05–11) was opened again on two days. The weekly guideline was set at 491 sockeye salmon. The allowable maximum mesh size was increased from 14.0 mm (5.5 inches) to 204 mm (8 inches) in order to reduce bycatch of pink salmon which were present in the fishery. Day 1 CPUE (48 fbd) was below the weekly average of 55 fbd. Projections made after day 1 suggested that the run remained well below the preseason forecast of 216,000 fish. Additionally, Canyon Island sockeye salmon catches were below average. Based on the poor run outlook, no additional fishing time was added for the week. The weekly catch was 586 sockeye salmon, bringing the cumulative to 1,996 fish, well below the cumulative guideline of 4,383 fish. A total of 157 large Chinook salmon was also caught. Weekly licenses fishing averaged six, and the water remained stable and below average during the fishing period. The weekly sockeye salmon CPUE was 49 fbd, below the average of 55 fbd. The run projection made after the close of the fishery was 89,601 fish, significantly below the SW 27 estimate.

Using the previous week's projection, the weekly guideline for SW 29 (July 12–18) was 349 sockeye salmon. An opening of two days was posted based on the lower than average number of licenses fishing and the catch rates observed the previous week. The opening was characterized by declining and below average water levels. The catch rate for the first day of the fishery was 95 fbd versus an average of 70 fbd for this period. The second day also saw catch rates well above the weekly average but no further fishing time was allocated due to the previous run outlooks. The weekly catch was 1,109 sockeye salmon. Eleven of those were estimated to have been enhanced Tatsamenie fish. The number of licenses fishing for the week held at six. A run projection of 138,002 fish, made after day 2, was above the estimates generated in SWs 27–28.

Statistical week 30 (July 19–25) was opened on three days due to improving run outlooks. The weekly guideline was set at 1,748 sockeye salmon. River levels were slightly above average to start the week but steadily declined through the fishing period. CPUE was below average to start but improved up to day 3, an additional 24 hrs period was added for a total of four days. The weekly CPUE (97 fbd) had improved to near average (102 fbd). The weekly catch was 3,293 sockeye salmon and coho salmon catches (405 fish) had also

increased significantly. The cumulative sockeye salmon catch after week 30 was 6,354 wild fish, near the guideline of 6,480 fish. Thirty-three enhanced Tatsamenie fish were also caught. The licenses fished averaged approximately nine. After day 4 of the fishery, a run projection of 194,312 fish was made which was well above the previous week's estimate. Additionally, the projected escapement using the final weekly estimate provided a surplus AC to Canada of approximately 42,000 fish (as per Annex IV, Chapter 1 of the PST).

For SW 31 (July 26–August 01), the weekly guideline was set at 3,702 sockeye salmon based on the much improved run outlook from SW 30. The initial opening was three days with a view that Tatsamenie fish should be near peak timing. A run projection made after day 2 suggested the run size was similar to that of SW 30 and two additional days of fishing were added. The escapement projection was approximately 143,000 sockeye salmon which allowed for a surplus of 3.5k fish over and above the weekly guideline. The catch rates were well above average for the beginning of the fishing period but finished average (112 fbd) for the week. The weekly catch was 4,781 wild sockeye salmon and only 48 enhanced Tatsamenie fish which was very concerning. Up to nine licenses fished and the river level was stable and below average. The final weekly run projection was 173,442 fish with an escapement estimate of approximately 135,000 wild sockeye salmon.

Statistical week 32 (August 02–08) opened for three days. The weekly guideline was 3,231 fish based on the final run projection in SW 31. After day 1, the run projection had decreased to approximately 170,000 fish and the daily catch rate was well below average. In light of this and the poor showing of enhanced Tatsamenie fish in SW 31, the decision was made not to add any further fishing time. The weekly CPUE was 67 fbd (versus an average of 118 fbd) for 7–9 licenses; fishing conditions were favourable as water levels were near average. The weekly catch was 1,582 wild and only 16 enhanced Tatsamenie sockeye salmon.

Statistical week 33 (August 09–15) started with a weekly guideline harvest of 1,526 fish. With the drop in the run projection, below average catch rates, and the poor enhanced Tatsamenie catches in the previous two weeks, the fishery was opened on two days only. River levels were near average for the beginning of the week and rose slightly by the end of the fishing period. The fishery was extended for 24 hours due to a day 1 run projection near the previous week, and good catch rates in the fishery (88 fbd versus average 67 fbd) and at the wheels. Weekly licenses fished averaged nine. A total of 1,686 fish were caught, of which 1,669 were wild and 17 were enhanced.

This marked the end of the directed sockeye salmon fishery. The run projection after SW 33 was 170,770 wild fish, below the preseason forecast; the cumulative weekly inseason guideline was 14,938 fish at a 20% harvest share. The actual harvest of wild fish was 14,386 fish. The escapement projection was 124,504 wild fish, well above the goal range of 71,000 to 80,000 fish.

Adding the wild sockeye salmon taken in the directed coho salmon fishery (5,120 fish) brought the total commercial harvest to 19,506 wild fish. The inseason catch of enhanced

sockeye salmon was 190 which included fish primarily from Tatsamenie Lake and a small number of Stikine origin fish.

Postseason figures for the above are presented in the Sockeye Salmon Run Reconstruction section.

The forecast for the total run of Taku River coho salmon in 2015 was 158,500 fish. This forecast was generated using the relationship between the CPUE in smolt tagging and the total run estimates seen over the past eighteen years. The average total run of Taku River coho salmon is 178,000 fish. Assuming average U.S. exploitation rates, this translated to an inriver run of approximately 99,900 fish. Based on the bilaterally agreed to escapement goal of 70,000 fish (range: 50,000–90,000 fish), the U.S. intent was to manage its fisheries to target a minimum above border run of approximately 75,000 coho salmon. A directed Canadian harvest of 5,000 fish would be permitted starting in week 34 for assessment purposes. Canada was also permitted to harvest all coho salmon in excess of 70,000 plus the fish allocated for assessment purposes. Approximately 2,000 coho salmon would be set aside for a test fishery to be conducted as commercial effort dissipated.

Statistical week 34 (August 16–22) was opened on three days based on the above forecast. The weekly guideline harvest was set at 3,300 coho salmon (projected ~ 30,000 surpluses to escapement target). Catch rates for the week were below average (37 fbd versus 62 fbd) but sockeye salmon catches were well above average for this time of the year. In light of the below average coho salmon catches and Tatsamenie sockeye salmon concerns, the fishery was held at three days. Fishing conditions were favourable and the number of licenses was above average (~7 licenses versus 6). A total of 809 coho salmon were landed plus 1,622 sockeye salmon. The MR estimate after day 3 indicated that 20,759 fish had crossed the border; this projected to 81,185 fish, well below the preseason forecast.

Statistical week 35 (August 23–29) was opened on three days with a guideline harvest of approximately 1,200 fish. Coho salmon catch rates for the week were below average (56 fbd versus 70 fbd), but sockeye salmon CPUE was the second highest on record. No further fishing time was allocated, again, due to the below average coho salmon catches and Tatsamenie sockeye salmon concerns. A run projection made after day 3 (85,548 fish) was near the SW 34 projection. Water levels were slightly above average, and nine licenses fished for the week. A total of 1,506 coho and 2,286 sockeye salmon were caught, which surpassed the sockeye salmon record set in 2005 (1,279 fish).

A four day opening was posted for SW 36 (August 30–September 05) with a weekly guideline harvest of 1,800 coho salmon. By day 3, the run projection had declined by approximately 10,000 fish to 75,013 fish. No additional fishing time was added as the above border run projection minus the harvest to date was below the escapement target of 70,000 coho salmon. River levels were generally near average and nine licenses fished for the week. A total of 2,511 coho salmon were caught, well above average for this period which was in contrast to the current run projection. The CPUE of 70 fbd was near average (79 fbd). Sockeye salmon catches continued to be strong for the time of the year with a harvest of 1,161 fish. In light of the most recent run projection, it was agreed jointly that

Canada would open the inriver fishery for a 24 hrs period in SW 37 to provide assessment information until the test fishery began the following week. A total of 633 coho salmon were caught for the one day opening and no further commercial fishing time was allocated for the remainder of the season.

Escapement

Sockeye Salmon

Spawning escapement of sockeye salmon into the Canadian portion of the Taku River drainage is estimated from the joint Canada/U.S. MR program. Counting weirs operated by DFO at Little Trapper and Tatsamenie lakes and by the TRTFN at Kuthai and King Salmon lakes provide some information on the distribution and abundance of discrete spawning stocks within the watershed.

The sockeye salmon MR program has been operated annually since 1984 to estimate the above border run size, spawning escapement is then estimated by subtracting the inriver harvest. The postseason estimate of above border run in 2015 was 152,372 fish; subtracting the inriver harvest of 19,800 fish (19,715 commercial, 85 Aboriginal, and 49 assessment/test fish) indicates that 132,523 sockeye salmon reached the spawning grounds. Using otolith thermal mark data from Tatsamenie Lake broodstock, it was estimated that 641 of these were enhanced fish. The wild spawning escapement was above average, and above the interim escapement goal range of 71,000 to 80,000 sockeye salmon. The Canyon Island fish wheel catch of 5,069 sockeye salmon was above average.

The sockeye salmon count through the Kuthai Lake weir was 341 fish. An aerial survey did not take place in 2015. The 2015 count was 24% of the average of 1,423 fish and 21% of the primary brood year (2010) escapement of 1,626 fish.

The King Salmon Lake weir count of 1,683 fish was just below the average of 1,701 fish and 57% of the primary brood year escapement estimate

The Little Trapper Lake weir count was 13,253 sockeye salmon, well above both the average of 8,683 fish and the 2010 primary brood year count of 3,347 fish. Run timing was about average, with the peak occurring on August 6. There were no removals for artificial spawning.

The Tatsamenie Lake weir count of 1,537 sockeye salmon was 82% below the average of 8,739 fish and also below the primary brood year count of 2,032 fish. The run was about two weeks late with the midpoint occurring approximately September 11. Based on thermal mark data noted above, 641 fish or 42% of the escapement was enhanced. A total of 598 fish were removed for brood stock.

Chinook Salmon

Spawning escapement of Chinook salmon in the Canadian portion of the Taku drainage was estimated from the joint Canada/U.S. MR program. Tag application took place from

April 29 through August 3 using fish wheels and drift gillnets to capture fish. The fish wheels were located at Canyon Island and drift gillnets were used in the lower river from the Wright River just upstream of the U.S./Canada border. Catches in the drift gillnet accounted for 69% of the tags applied. Tag recovery effort consisted of assessment/test or commercial fisheries from May 3 through June 20 (SW's 19–25), as well as the sockeye and coho salmon commercial fisheries (SW's 26–37). In addition, there was spawning ground sampling in July through September on the Nakina, Tatsatua, Kowatua, Nahlin, and Dudidontu rivers, as well as on Tseta Creek. Spawning ground data was used to give an inriver run estimate of 31,274 large Chinook salmon resulting in an escapement estimate of 28,827 fish after accounting for inriver harvest.

Aerial surveys of large Chinook salmon to the five escapement index areas were as follows: Nakina 1,340 fish (average); Kowatua 622 fish (average); Tatsamenie 434 fish (below average); Dudidontu 289 fish (average); and Nahlin 612 fish (below average). Viewing conditions were good to excellent for all surveys and the total peak count of 3,297 large Chinook salmon which expands to 17,144 large fish using an expansion factor of 5.2.

The carcass weir on the Tatsatua River operated to obtain tag and age, sex, and length data. A total of 264 large Chinook salmon were encountered, either on the weir or through supplemental angling, and this was below average. Comparisons between years should be made cautiously as water levels, effort and fish distribution can have a significant effect on the numbers of fish observed.

Coho Salmon

Spawning escapement of coho salmon in the Canadian portion of the Taku drainage was estimated from the joint Canada/U.S. MR program. Tag application occurred from July 6 until October 3 (SW 40) and recovery occurred until October 9 (SW 41). The tag recovery effort consisted of the commercial fishery followed by a four week test fishery which commenced September 13 (SW 38) and caught approximately 500 fish per week. The postseason inriver MR estimate was 70,361 fish. Taking into account the inriver harvest of 10,183 fish (7,886 commercial, 299 Aboriginal, and 1,998 assessment/test fish) the spawning escapement estimate was 60,178 fish. This was 57% of the average (105,539 fish) and below the 2015 escapement objective of 70,000 fish.

Pink Salmon

There is no program to estimate the escapement of Taku River pink salmon; however, the Canyon Island fish wheels were used as an index of escapement. A total of 24,246 pink salmon were captured in the fish wheels in 2015; this was well above the average (10,348 fish).

Chum Salmon

Chum salmon escapement numbers to the Taku River are unknown; however, the numbers of fall chum captured by the fish wheels at Canyon Island were used as an index of

escapement. A total of 95 chum salmon were captured in the wheels in 2015, which was below average.

Sockeye Salmon Run Reconstruction

An estimated 40,904 wild and 194 enhanced Taku sockeye salmon were harvested in the traditional U.S. District 111 drift gillnet fishery. This estimate was made by postseason GSI analysis. An additional 893 wild and 7 sockeye salmon were estimated to have been taken in the U.S. inriver personal use fishery. The estimated total U.S. harvest of Taku sockeye salmon was 41,797 wild and 201 enhanced fish (Table 5).

In the Canadian commercial fishery, the postseason harvest estimate of Taku sockeye salmon was 19,592 wild and 123 enhanced Tatsamenie Lake fish. Also, harvested was 32 from the Stikine, and no fish from U.S. domestic stocks; total Canadian commercial harvest was 19,747 (19,715 Taku fish and 32 non-Taku enhanced fish). An estimated 84 wild and 1 enhanced sockeye salmon were taken in the Canadian Aboriginal fishery. Therefore, the estimated Canadian treaty harvest of Taku sockeye salmon was 19,676 wild and 124 enhanced fish (Table 5). The test fisheries harvested 49 fish.

The postseason estimate of the above border run size of sockeye salmon, based on the joint Canada/U.S. MR program was 152,372 fish. Deducting the Canadian inriver harvest noted above from the above border run estimate results in an estimated escapement of 132,523 sockeye salmon; 131,882 wild fish. The escapement of Taku River sockeye salmon originating from the fry planting program was estimated to be 641 fish from brood stock otoliths collected at Tatsamenie Lake. The terminal run of Taku River sockeye salmon was estimated at 194,371 fish; 193,405 wild and 967 enhanced fish. Based on the escapement goal of 75,000 fish, the wild AC was 118,405 fish and combining wild and enhanced terminal run the TAC was 119,371 sockeye salmon. The harvest sharing agreement based on total terminal enhanced run was 80% U.S. and 20% Canada.

ALSEK RIVER

Alsek River salmon stocks contribute to the U.S. commercial gillnet fisheries located in Dry Bay, at the mouth of the Alsek River (Figure 3). Unknown quantities of Alsek River origin fish may also be taken in the U.S. commercial gillnet and troll fisheries in the Yakutat area. No commercial fishery exists in the Canadian portions of the Alsek River drainage, although Aboriginal and recreational fisheries occur in the Tatshenshini River and some of its headwater tributaries (Figure 3).

Harvest Regulations & Management Objectives

Although harvest sharing of Alsek River salmon stocks between Canada and the U.S. has not yet been specified, Annex IV does call for the development and implementation of cooperative abundance-based management plans and programs for Alsek River Chinook and sockeye salmon. In February 2013, the bilateral TTC and bilateral TBR Panel agreed to the revised biological escapement goals for Alsek River Chinook and sockeye salmon. These were: Alsek River Chinook salmon MSY target of 4,700 fish (escapement goal range 3,500–5,300 fish), Klukshu River Chinook salmon MSY target of 1,000 fish (escapement goal range of 800–1,200 fish), Alsek River sockeye salmon MSY target of 29,700 fish (escapement goal range of 24,000–33,500 fish), and Klukshu River sockeye salmon MSY target of 9,700 fish (escapement goal range 7,500–11,000 fish). The principle escapement-monitoring tool for Chinook and sockeye salmon stocks on the Alsek River is the Klukshu weir, operated by the DFO in cooperation with the Champagne-Aishihik First Nation (CAFN). The weir has been in operation since 1976. To make the management objectives of Chinook and sockeye salmon better defined in terms of Kluksnu stocks, the revised goals, expressed in terms of Klukshu escapements, were used in 2015. Mark–recapture programs to estimate the total inriver abundance and the fraction of the escapement contributed by the Klukshu stocks were in operation since 1997 for Chinook salmon and since 2000 for sockeye salmon. These however were discontinued in 2005. Currently, total Alsek River run estimates for Chinook and sockeye salmon are generated using GSI analysis and the expansion of the Klukshu River weir counts.

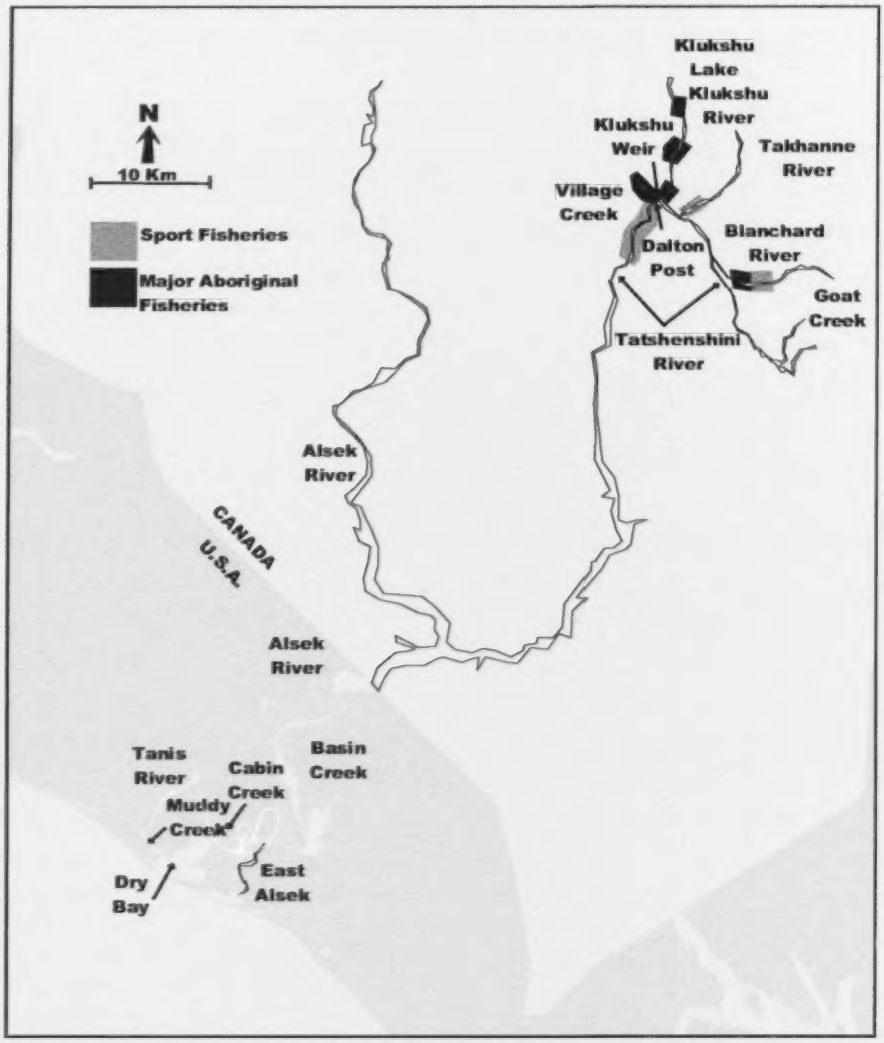

Figure 3. The Alsek River and principal U.S. and Canadian fishing areas.

Preseason Forecasts

The Klukshu River Chinook salmon escapements in 2009 and 2010 were 1,571 and 2,358 fish, respectively. For comparison, the average is approximately 1,100 Chinook salmon. Based on the primary brood year escapements, the production outlook for 2015 was 2,000 fish (reduced by 15% to account for forecast error) Klukshu River Chinook salmon, above the average of approximately 1,400 fish and above the revised escapement goal range.

The 2015 Alsek River sockeye salmon run was expected to be approximately 84,000 fish; this was above the average run size estimate of approximately 63,000 sockeye salmon. The outlook for 2015 was based on a predicted run of 19,400 Klukshu River sockeye salmon

derived from the latest Klukshu River stock-recruitment data (2011 Eggers et al.) and an assumed Klukshu River contribution to the total run of 23%, which was based on MR results (2000–2004) and run size estimates using GSI (2005–2006, 2011–2014). Principal contributing brood years were 2010 (Klukshu River escapement of 18,550 sockeye salmon) and 2011 (Klukshu River escapement of 20,800 sockeye salmon); the average Klukshu River sockeye salmon escapement was approximately 14,500 fish. Based on the current stock-recruitment analysis, the range of Klukshu River escapements that appears most likely to produce optimum yields is 7,500 to 11,000 sockeye salmon.

The Klukshu River early sockeye salmon run counts in 2010 and 2011 were 5,073 and 5,635 fish, respectively. The average count was approximately 2,500 sockeye salmon which is above the minimum management target of 1,500 fish used by DFO. The early run to the weir was expected to be above this level in 2015.

The coho salmon partial escapement estimates at the Klukshu River weir in 2011 (2,110 fish) and 2012 (1,270 fish) suggested the run in 2015 would be above average. The recent average weir count was approximately 2,000 coho salmon.

U.S. Fisheries

Preseason expectations were for average to above average runs for both sockeye and Chinook salmon. These projections were based on parent-year escapements to the Klukshu River. In 2015, the Alsek River recorded an above average run for sockeye salmon and the escapement goal was attained. Chinook salmon runs were also above average in 2015, and the escapement goal as measured at the Klukshu River was achieved.

In 2015 management decisions were made by monitoring fishery performance data and comparing it to historical CPUE for a given opening to adjust time and area openings. The Alsek River commercial fishery opened on June 7 for one day. The sockeye salmon harvests were above average and the Chinook salmon harvests were below average. Fifteen permits harvested 75 Chinook and 381 sockeye salmon during the first opening. Peak sockeye salmon harvest occurred during SW 28 with 12 permits harvesting 5,147 fish. Effort started to decline by SW 32 and by SW 33 coho salmon management strategies were in place. Coho salmon are targeted starting in mid-August and effort becomes minimal. Fishing times remained at three days per week from SW 33 through SW 39. Commercial fishing was opened 7 days a week from SW 40 until the season closed on October 28. The river was not fished during those last four weeks of the season.

The 2015 Dry Bay commercial set gillnet fishery harvested 243 Chinook and 16,104 sockeye salmon (Table 9). No coho, pink, or chum salmon were harvested in 2015.
A test fishery for Chinook salmon was conducted in the Alaska portion of the Alsek River in 2005–2008 and from 2011–2012. The test fishery for Chinook salmon was not conducted in 2014 or in 2015.

Canadian Fisheries

Due to the absence of a harvest monitor position in 2015, catches from the food fishery were estimated based on fishery performance data compared with the weir counts. The harvest estimate for 2015 was comprised of the fish taken from the Klukshu River weir (elders only) and an estimate of catches above/below the weir (based on the past relationship with the weir count and harvest). An estimated 87 Chinook, 1,084 sockeye and no coho salmon were harvested in the food fishery. The recent average catches are 57 Chinook, 1,109 sockeye, and 6 coho salmon.

Catch estimates for the Tatshenshini River recreational fishery were an estimated 44 Chinook salmon retained (48 fish released), and no sockeye salmon were retained (20 fish released). There were no recorded coho salmon caught although this is considered incomplete as fishing may have taken place after monitoring had ceased. These catches were 98% of average for Chinook and 0% for sockeye and coho salmon.

Management of salmon in Yukon is a shared responsibility between DFO and the Salmon Sub-Committee (SSC). The SSC was established in 1995 pursuant to the Comprehensive Land Claim Umbrella Final Agreement between the Government of Canada, the Council for Yukon Indians and the Government of the Yukon. The Committee is a public board consisting of ten members, 70% of which are appointed by Yukon First Nations. Two CAFN members sit on the SSC. Although the Committee currently operates by consensus, the voting structure of the Committee is organized so that, should a vote be necessary, 50% of the votes reside with appointees of Yukon First Nations.

Table 9. Harvest and Klukshu index escapement data for Alsek River sockeye, Chinook, and coho salmon for 2015.

	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho
Escapement Index[a]			
Klushu Weir count	1,432	11,588	1,810
Klushu Escapement	1,388	11,363	1,810
Harvest[b]			
U.S. Commercial	243	16,104	11
U.S. Subsistence/P.U.	5	111	6
U.S. Test	0	0	0
Canadian Aboriginal	87	1,084	0
Canadian Recreational	44	0	0
Total harvest	379	17,299	17

[a] Klukshu River salmon stocks represent an assumed large and variable portion of the total Alsek River salmon escapement.

[b] U.S. harvest estimate differs from Joint Interception Committee estimate because no estimates are made for harvest other than the listed fisheries.

The 2015 Alsek-Tatshenshini management plan, adopted by CAFN, SSC, and DFO, was based on the escapement objectives described in the Harvest Regulations & Management Objectives section above. For Chinook and early run sockeye salmon management, the status of the Klukshu weir counts was reviewed about July 18 to ensure weir and spawning escapement targets were on track. The status of the late run sockeye salmon was also reviewed in the first week of September. Adjustments to inseason fishing regimes in the recreational and Aboriginal fisheries in 2015 were not deemed necessary as escapement needs were projected to be met. Additionally, there were no significant surpluses that warranted liberalization of the possession limits in the recreational fishery. Other key elements of the plan are described below.

The center of Aboriginal fishing activity in the Alsek River drainage occurs at the CAFN village of Klukshu, on the Haines Road, about 60 km south of Haines Junction. Salmon are harvested by means of gaff, small gillnets, sport rods, and traditional fish traps as the fish migrate up the Klukshu River and into Klukshu Lake. The fishing plan for the Aboriginal fishery in the Klukshu River and adjacent areas allowed for fishing by any means (as established in the communal license) 7 days a week. Conservation thresholds that might invoke restrictions in the Aboriginal fishery were projected Klukshu weir counts of < 800 Chinook, < 1,500 early, and < 7,500 total sockeye salmon. Food fisheries also exist on Village Creek and in the headwaters of the Tatshenshini River and tributaries thereof (Goat Creek, Stanley Creek, Parton River, and the Blanchard River). The plan did not restrict the fishery other than to reserve harvests of Chinook salmon at Goat Creek, Stanley Creek, and the Parton River for elders only.

The majority of the recreational fishing effort on the Alsek drainage occurs in the Tatshenshini River, at and just downstream of the mouth of the Klukshu River in the

vicinity of the abandoned settlement of Dalton Post. The management plan prohibited the retention of sockeye salmon in the recreational fishery prior to August 15 unless the weir count projection for the early run was > 4,500 sockeye salmon. The Chinook salmon daily catch limit was one per day, two in possession. For other salmon species, the daily catch and possession limits were two and four fish, respectively. However, the aggregate limit for all salmon combined was two salmon per day, four fish in possession. Recreational salmon fishing was permitted in the Tatshenshini River seven days a week. Headwater areas in the vicinity of the British Columbia/Yukon border were to be closed in late July to protect spawning Chinook salmon. Conservation thresholds that were expected to invoke additional restrictions in the recreational fishery were projected Klukshu weir counts of < 1,000 Chinook and < 10,500 sockeye salmon (early and late runs combined).

A mandatory Yukon Salmon Conservation Catch Card (YSCCC), introduced by the SSC in 1999, was required by all recreational salmon fishers in 2015. The purpose of the YSCCC is to improve harvest estimates and to serve as a statistical base to ascertain the importance of salmon to the Yukon recreational fishery. Anglers are required to report their catch via mail by the late fall. Information requested includes the number, sex, size, date and location of salmon caught and released.

Since 2001, CAFN has imposed a fishing area closure from the Klukshu River bridge crossing up to the new weir location to allow for better staging opportunities for salmon in the vicinity of the Klukshu/Tatshenshini confluence.

Escapement

Total drainage abundance programs are being investigated as part of the development of abundance-based management regimes and to accurately assess whether the escapement goals for Alsek River Chinook and sockeye salmon stocks are appropriate and if so, are being achieved. At this time, there are no programs in place to estimate the drainage-wide coho salmon escapement. A large and variable proportion of the drainage-wide escapement of each species is enumerated at the weir on the Klukshu River. Current escapement monitoring programs including the Klukshu weir, Village Creek electronic counter, GSI based run reconstructions, and aerial surveys allow annual comparisons of escapement indices. The most reliable long-term comparative escapement index for Alsek River drainage salmon stocks is the Klukshu River weir count. Escapements for 2015 are shown in Table 9.

Sockeye Salmon

In 2015, the Klukshu River sockeye salmon weir count was 11,588 fish and the escapement estimates was 11,363 (Table 9). The count of 2,604 early run fish (count through August 15) was above the average of 2,498 fish as was the count of 8,984 late run fish with an average of 8,361. The total escapement of 11,363 fish was above the upper end of the recommended escapement goal range of 7,500 to 11,000 fish. No sockeye salmon count was obtained at Village Creek in 2015 due to technical issues with the video counting system.

Chinook Salmon

The most reliable comparative Chinook salmon escapement index for the Alsek River drainage is the Klukshu River weir count. In 2015, the Chinook salmon weir count was 1,432 fish and the escapement estimate was 1,388 fish (Table 9). The 2015 escapement estimate was above the escapement goal range of 800 to 1,200 Klukshu Chinook salmon.

Coho Salmon

The Klukshu River coho salmon weir count was 1,810 fish. As in past years, the weir count cannot serve as a reliable run strength indicator as the weir is normally removed well before the end of the coho salmon run to the Klukshu River.

ENHANCEMENT ACTIVITIES

Egg Collection

In 2015, sockeye salmon eggs were collected at Tahltan Lake on the Stikine River for the twenty-seventh year and in the Tatsamenie Lake system on the Taku River for the twenty-sixth year of this program.

Tahltan Lake

In 2015, Tahltan Fisheries were contracted to perform the egg take. The egg-take goal had been set at 6.0 million eggs in the approved Stikine River Enhancement Plan. Prior to the start of the season Canada advised Alaska that they were revising the goal to 5.5 million because of a decision they had made to not stock sockeye salmon fry into Tuya Lake based on domestic issues; Canadian technical staff determined that the fry from a 5.5 million level egg take could all be planted into Tahltan Lake without exceeding agreed to treaty stocking guidelines. A total of 1,770 females and 1,772 males were spawned over the course of 12 egg take days conducted from September 4th to 27th. This produced approximately 4.83 million sockeye salmon eggs for delivery to Snettisham Hatchery in Alaska (based on an estimated fecundity of 2,730). This year's total egg take of 4.83 million eggs fell short of the 2015 Canadian egg take target of 5.5 million eggs, but is higher than both the 2014 egg take of 3.73 million eggs and the long-term yearly average (since 1989) of 4.58 million eggs. Despite extending fishing two days beyond the guideline last fishing day low catches of female sockeye and ripe females limited egg takes during the first half of the egg take project. Two of the twelve lots of eggs being transported to the hatchery were delayed by one day due to weather, and four were delayed by two days. The eggs looked good upon arrival at Snettisham Hatchery and egg survival to 100 CTU was 85.3%. Egg count at the hatchery indicated an actual egg take total of 4.5 million vs 4.83 million due to a significantly lower than average fecundity in 2015 which was observed at both Tahltan and Tatsamenie lakes (lowest on record).

Tatsamenie Lake

In 2015, B. Mercer and Associates Ltd was contracted to collect eggs at Tatsamenie Lake. Broodstock was captured for the twenty-first year near the assessment weir at the outlet of Tatsamenie Lake and held until ripe. Escapement through the weir was 1,537 fish, with about 920 fish (60%) being females. An estimated 731,000 sockeye salmon eggs were delivered from Tatsamenie Lake to Snettisham Hatchery for incubation and thermal marking. While this fell short of the bilaterally agreed-to egg-take goal of 2.0 million eggs in the approved Taku Enhancement Production Plan; it was the maximum eggs that could be collected without exceeding the recognized Canadian regulation restricting broodstock to no more than 30% of escapement. Two of the four lots of eggs being transported to the hatchery were delayed by a day due to weather. These delays are largely due to short day length in the late fall. Average egg survival to 100 CTU was 82%.

King Salmon Lake

In 2015, no eggs were collected.

Incubation, Thermal Marking, and Fry Plants

Snettisham Hatchery is operated by DIPAC, a private aquaculture organization in Juneau. A cooperative agreement between ADF&G and DIPAC provides for Snettisham Hatchery to serve the needs of the joint TBR enhancement projects.

Egg incubation and thermal-marking at Snettisham Hatchery went smoothly in 2014/2015. In 2015, brood year 2014 fry were transported to the appropriate systems from May 18 to May 30. There were modest IHNV losses of the 2014 brood year. An estimated 169,700 Tatsamenie fry in a single incubator were confirmed positive with IHNV and destroyed.

Tahltan Lake

In 2015, a total of 2.68 million sockeye salmon fry were stocked back into Tahltan Lake. These fish were from eggs collected in Tahltan Lake in the fall of 2014. Survival from green-egg to stocking fry was 76%. Fry stocking took place on May 18, 19 and 20.

Tuya Lake

In 2015 no fry were stocked in Tuya Lake due to Canadian domestic concerns.

Tatsamenie Lake

In 2015, a total of 917,500 sockeye salmon fry were stocked in Tatsamenie I ake. These fish were from eggs collected at Tatsamenie Lake in the fall of 2014. Survival from green-egg to stocked fry was 87%. Approximately 731,000 sockeye salmon fry were released directly into the lake on May 22nd. Approximately 187,000 sockeye salmon fry were delivered to four onshore extended rearing tanks, located near the northeast end of the lake, on May 30th at 0.99 grams. Elevated mortality was noted on June 6th. A pathology sample was sent to Nanaimo and several treatments were tried without effect. On June 26, a seven day antibiotic treatment was started which stabilized the mortality rate. The intended lake

net pen rearing portion of the onshore project was cancelled as a precautionary measure. Approximately 172,000 sockeye salmon fry were released from the onshore tanks directly into the lake at 1.4 grams. Fry were released in batches of approximately 5,000 fry into littoral zone habitat in the northern half of the lake. A second group of 45,000 sockeye salmon fry, from the May 22nd delivery, were to be long-term reared in net pens in the lake. While showing no signs of the increased mortality seen in the onshore tanks, the lake net pen fry were released on June 12 at 0.8 grams as a precautionary measure. This was the seventh year of this program. Full evaluation of the success of this study will not be available until these fish return as adults.

King Salmon Lake

On May 23, 2015 approximately 169,000 sockeye salmon fry were released into King Salmon Lake at 0.2 grams. These fish were from eggs collected in King Salmon Lake in the fall of 2014. The survival from green egg to stocked fry was 89%.

Sockeye Supplementation Evaluation Surveys

Acoustic, Trawl, Beach Seine and Limnological Sampling

Standard limnological surveys were conducted at Tatsamenie and Tahltan lakes. No surveys were conducted on Tuya or Trapper lakes. No hydroacoustic surveys were conducted in 2015.

Thermal Mark Laboratories

ADF&G Thermal Mark Laboratory

During the 2015 season, the ADF&G Thermal Mark Lab processed 18,468 sockeye salmon otoliths collected by ADF&G and DFO staff as part of the U.S./Canada fry-stocking evaluation program. These collections came from commercial and test fisheries in both U.S. and Canadian waters on the Taku and Stikine rivers over a 14-week period. The laboratory provided estimates on hatchery contributions for 86 distinct sample collections. Estimates of the percentage of hatchery fish contributed to commercial fishery catches were provided to ADF&G and DFO fishery managers 24 to 48 hours after samples arrived at the lab.

Contribution estimates of stocked fish to Alaskan harvest were 14,365 stocked Stikine River fish to District 106 and 108 gillnet fisheries, and 201 stocked Taku River fish to District 111 gillnet fisheries. Estimates of contributions to Canadian fisheries included 28,785 stocked fish to Stikine River fisheries and 124 stocked fish to the Taku River fisheries.

Canadian Thermal Mark Laboratory

Subsamples of juvenile and adult otolith samples collected at the study lakes during the 2015 season are being analyzed at the DFO thermal mark lab in Whitehorse.

APPENDICES

Standards

Large Chinook salmon are MEF length ≥ 660 mm
Unless otherwise stated Chinook salmon are large
Test fisheries for Chinook salmon became commercial assessment/test fisheries starting in 2004
Data not available to estimate harvests of Alaska Hatchery pink and chum salmon
All harvests of Tahltan, Trapper, and Tatsamenie lakes, unless otherwise noted, include both wild and hatchery fish.

Bold numbers are incomplete numbers

Italicized numbers are used when the GSI estimates do not meet acceptable levels of precision and accuracy agreed upon by the TTC (April 2013): to estimate the proportion of mixtures within 10% of the true mixture 90% of the time.

Appendix A. 1. Weekly harvest of Chinook salmon in the U.S. gillnet, troll, recreational, and subsistence and estimates of Stikine River bound Chinook salmon in District 108, 2015.

ONLY weekly reference see the historical Appendix B3 for final postseason estimate. All weekly estimates are based on CWT (excluding PU)

	Subsistence--Stikine		D108 sport			D108 gillnet				D108 troll				US total large
SW	Large	Nonlarge	Large total	Large non-Stikine	Large Stikine	Nonlarge	Large total	Large non-Stikine	Large Stikine	Large total	Large non-Stikine	Large Stikine		Stikine harvest
18			88	0	88									88
19			193	26	167					27	1	26		193
20	0		207	22	185					63	8	55		240
21	0	0	335	11	324					89	28	61		385
22	0	0	246	136	110					39	3	36		146
23	3	0	130	0	130					52	2	50		183
24	2	0	329	247	82					214	105	109		193
25	3	4	46	68	-22	302	1,712	1,645	67	154	117	37		85
26	9	5	74	121	-47	1,185	2,689	4,141	-1,502	0	0	0		-1,549
27	3	3	70	62	8	1,760	1,223	742	481	46	114	-68		424
28	6	5	14	0	14	899	1,599	1,225	374	0	0	0		894
29	8	4	7	0	7	523	818	634	184	0	0	0		199
Total	34	19	1,739	693	1,046	4,669	7,991	8,387	-396	684	578	806		990

Appendix A. 2. Weekly harvest of Chinook salmon in the Canadian commercial, Telegraph Aboriginal, and recreational fishery in the Stikine River, 2015.

	LRCF													Canada total
	Kept		Released		Estimated mortality (90%)		URCF		Aboriginal Telegraph		Tahltan sport fishery			large Stikine
SW	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge	Retained	Released	Total	harvest
19	77	8												77
20	100	12							2					102
21	54	7							0	0				54
22	256	27							2	0				258
23	353	56		2					20	0				373
24	393	71							74	0				467
25	658	118			0	0			188	34				846
26	584	439			0	0			210	17				794
27	361	284			0	0	0	0	164	42	30	10	40	555
28	153	192			0	0	1	0	184	59	23	8	30	361
29	82	67			0	0	0	0	138	36	15	5	20	235
30	40	35			0	0	0	0	35	6	8	2	10	83
31	11	10			0	0			5	1				16
32	5	1			0	0								5
33	5	5			0	0								5
34	1	1			0	0								1
35	0	1			0	0								0
36	0	0			0	0								0
37	0	0												0
Total kept	3,134	1,339	0	2	0	0	1	0	1,022	198	76	25	100	4,233
Total harvest	3,134	1,341												4,233
Total harvest + mortality	3,134	1,339												

Appendix A. 3. Weekly harvest of Chinook salmon in the Canadian test fisheries in the Stikine River, 2015.

	Drift		Set		Commercial license		Tuya		Total	
SW	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge
19									0	0
20									0	0
21									0	0
22									0	0
23									0	0
24									0	0
25									0	0
26	13	14	1	23					14	37
27	4	6	1	6					5	12
28	1	2	1	6					2	8
29	1	0	0	1					1	1
30	1	1							1	1
31	2	0							2	0
32									0	0
33									0	0
34									0	0
35									0	0
36									0	0
37									0	0
38									0	0
39									0	0
40									0	0
41									0	0
42									0	0
Total	22	23	3	36	0	0	0	0	25	59

Appendix A. 4. Weekly harvest of sockeye salmon in the Alaskan District 106 and 108 fisheries, 2015.

SW	Subsistence	D106 Total	D106-30	D106-41/42	D108
22-24	26				
25	16	1,686	396	1,290	133
26	196	7,279	1,244	6,035	1,293
27	240	12,016	2,815	9,201	2,796
28	574	20,220	7,001	13,219	4,149
29	512	11,913	4,967	6,946	4,156
30	183	18,151	10,414	7,737	3,829
31	27	15,550	8,066	7,484	1,976
32	19	15,986	8,836	7,150	1,477
33	13	9,009	3,694	5,315	1,173
34	0	5,466	1,429	4,037	705
35	5	2,626	1,349	1,277	782
36	0	1,064	679	385	228
37	0	784	193	591	157
38	33	161	56	105	34
39	0	9	4	5	8
40	0	1	0	1	0
41		0			
Total	1,844	121,921	51,143	70,778	22,896

Appendix A. 5. Weekly stock proportions of sockeye salmon harvested in the Alaskan D106 commercial drift gillnet fishery, 2015.

Estimates derived from GSI estimates for subdistricts 10641/42 and 106-30; see Appendices G. 1 and G. 2. for GSI details.

		Stikine					
SW	Other	All Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	Total	TahltanEnhance	WildTahltan
25	0.848	0.023	0.053	0.076	0.152	0.008	0.016
26	0.751	0.074	0.126	0.048	0.249	0.036	0.038
27	0.708	0.115	0.126	0.051	0.292	0.057	0.059
28	0.826	0.062	0.087	0.024	0.174	0.024	0.039
29	0.883	0.055	0.054	0.009	0.117	0.028	0.028
30	0.928	0.020	0.030	0.023	0.072	0.003	0.017
31	0.952	0.018	0.002	0.029	0.048	0.002	0.016
32	0.934	0.007	0.007	0.052	0.066	0.004	0.002
33	0.964	0.004	0.005	0.027	0.036	0.000	0.004
34	0.989	0.001	0.000	0.010	0.011	0.000	0.000
35	0.992	0.000	0.000	0.008	0.008	0.000	0.000
36	0.993	0.000	0.000	0.006	0.007	0.000	0.000
37	0.989	0.001	0.000	0.010	0.011	0.000	0.000
38	0.990	0.000	0.000	0.009	0.010	0.000	0.000
39	0.991	0.000	0.000	0.008	0.009	0.000	0.000
Total	0.885	0.038	0.046	0.030	0.115		
25	1,429	39	90	128	257	13	27
26	5,466	540	920	353	1,813	265	275
27	8,512	1,387	1,509	608	3,504	680	707
28	16,705	1,261	1,768	485	3,515	481	780
29	10,516	657	638	102	1,397	328	329
30	16,835	363	541	411	1,316	52	311
31	14,804	275	28	444	746	28	247
32	14,933	111	108	833	1,053	72	40
33	8,681	37	48	243	328	0	37
34	5,406	3	1	56	60	1	2
35	2,605	1	0	20	21	0	1
36	1,057	0	0	7	7	0	0
37	775	0	0	8	9	0	0
38	159	0	0	1	2	0	0
39	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	107,892	4,676	5,652	3,699	14,028	1,920	2,756

Appendix A. 6. Weekly stock proportions of sockeye salmon harvested in the Alaskan Subdistrict 106-41/42 (Sumner Strait) commercial drift gillnet fishery, 2015.

Estimates based on mean GSI; see Appendix G. 1 for GSI details.

		Stikine					
SW	Other	All Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	Total	Tahltan Enhance	WildTahltan
25	0.809	0.030	0.070	0.091	0.191	0.010	0.020
26	0.705	0.089	0.152	0.054	0.295	0.043	0.046
27	0.628	0.150	0.163	0.059	0.372	0.073	0.077
28	0.760	0.093	0.127	0.020	0.240	0.036	0.057
29	0.822	0.088	0.085	0.005	0.178	0.045	0.044
30	0.843	0.047	0.070	0.040	0.157	0.007	0.040
31	0.913	0.033	0.000	0.054	0.087	0.000	0.033
32	0.885	0.016	0.015	0.085	0.115	0.010	0.006
33	0.942	0.007	0.007	0.044	0.058	0.000	0.007
34	0.986	0.001	0.000	0.013	0.014	0.000	0.000
35	**0.986**	**0.001**	**0.000**	**0.013**	**0.014**	**0.000**	**0.000**
36	**0.986**	**0.001**	**0.000**	**0.013**	**0.014**	**0.000**	**0.000**
37	**0.986**	**0.001**	**0.000**	**0.013**	**0.014**	**0.000**	**0.000**
38	**0.986**	**0.001**	**0.000**	**0.013**	**0.014**	**0.000**	**0.000**
39	**0.986**	**0.001**	**0.000**	**0.013**	**0.014**	**0.000**	**0.000**
Total	0.817	0.064	0.077	0.041	0.183	0.026	0.038
25	1,043	39	90	118	247	13	26
26	4,252	535	920	327	1,783	261	275
27	5,779	1,378	1,499	545	3,422	671	707
28	10,044	1,234	1,675	266	3,175	481	753
29	5,711	614	588	33	1,235	311	303
30	6,524	362	541	310	1,213	52	310
31	6,834	248	1	402	650	1	247
32	6,325	111	108	606	825	71	40
33	5,007	37	35	236	308	0	37
34	3,981	3	1	52	56	1	2
35	1,259	1	0	17	18	0	1
36	380	0	0	5	5	0	0
37	583	0	0	8	8	0	0
38	104	0	0	1	1	0	0
39	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	57,830	4,562	5,460	2,925	12,947	1,862	2,700

Appendix A. 7. Weekly stock proportions of sockeye salmon harvested in the Alaskan Subdistrict 106-30 (Clarence Strait) commercial drift gillnet fishery, 2015.

Estimates based on mean GSI; see Appendix G. 2 for GSI details.

					Stikine		
SW	Other	All Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	Total	Tahltan Enhance	WildTahltan
25	0.975	0.000	0.000	0.025	0.025	0.000	0.000
26	0.976	0.003	0.000	0.021	0.024	0.003	0.000
27	0.971	0.003	0.003	0.022	0.029	0.003	0.000
28	0.951	0.004	0.013	0.031	0.049	0.000	0.004
29	0.967	0.009	0.010	0.014	0.033	0.003	0.005
30	0.990	0.000	0.000	0.010	0.010	0.000	0.000
31	0.988	0.003	0.003	0.005	0.012	0.003	0.000
32	0.974	0.000	0.000	0.026	0.026	0.000	0.000
33	0.995	0.000	0.003	0.002	0.005	0.000	0.000
34	0.997	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.003	0.000	0.000
35	**0.997**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.002**	**0.003**	**0.000**	**0.000**
36	**0.997**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.002**	**0.003**	**0.000**	**0.000**
37	**0.997**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.002**	**0.003**	**0.000**	**0.000**
38	**0.997**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.002**	**0.003**	**0.000**	**0.000**
39	**0.997**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.002**	**0.003**	**0.000**	**0.000**
Total	0.979	0.002	0.004	0.015	0.021	0.001	0.001
25	386	0	0	10	10	0	0
26	1,214	4	0	26	30	4	0
27	2,733	10	9	63	82	9	0
28	6,661	27	94	219	340	0	27
29	4,805	42	50	70	162	17	26
30	10,312	1	0	101	102	0	1
31	7,970	27	27	42	96	27	0
32	8,608	0	0	227	228	0	0
33	3,674	0	12	7	20	0	0
34	1,425	0	0	3	4	0	0
35	1,345	0	0	3	4	0	0
36	677	0	0	2	2	0	0
37	192	0	0	0	1	0	0
38	56	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	50,063	114	193	773	1,080	58	56

Appendix A. 8. Weekly stock proportions sockeye salmon harvested in the Alaskan District 108 commercial drift gillnet fishery, 2015.

Estimates based on mean GSI; see Appendix G. 3 for GSI details.

		Stikine					
SW	Other	All Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	Total	Tahltan Enhance	Wild Tahltan
25	*0.099*	*0.344*	*0.078*	*0.479*	*0.901*	*0.132*	*0.212*
26	0.161	0.408	0.239	0.192	0.839	0.204	0.205
27	0.138	0.487	0.266	0.109	0.862	0.216	0.271
28	0.250	0.407	0.194	0.149	0.750	0.170	0.237
29	0.161	0.381	0.164	0.294	0.839	0.175	0.205
30	0.226	0.295	0.082	0.397	0.774	0.122	0.174
31	0.558	0.081	0.035	0.325	0.442	0.034	0.047
32	0.398	0.078	0.025	0.499	0.602	0.048	0.030
33	0.415	0.094	0.011	0.480	0.585	0.034	0.060
34	0.759	0.003	0.027	0.212	0.241	0.002	0.000
35	**0.759**	**0.003**	**0.027**	**0.212**	**0.241**	**0.002**	**0.000**
36	**0.759**	**0.003**	**0.027**	**0.212**	**0.241**	**0.002**	**0.000**
37	**0.759**	**0.003**	**0.027**	**0.212**	**0.241**	**0.002**	**0.000**
38	**0.759**	**0.003**	**0.027**	**0.212**	**0.241**	**0.002**	**0.000**
39	**0.759**	**0.003**	**0.027**	**0.212**	**0.241**	**0.002**	**0.000**
Total	0.297	0.294	0.132	0.276	0.703	0.130	0.164
25	13	46	10	64	120	18	28
26	208	528	309	248	1,085	263	265
27	386	1,362	742	306	2,410	605	757
28	1,037	1,689	805	618	3,112	706	984
29	670	1,582	681	1,224	3,486	729	853
30	866	1,131	313	1,520	2,963	465	665
31	1,103	161	70	642	873	67	93
32	588	115	38	737	889	71	44
33	487	110	13	564	686	40	70
34	535	2	19	149	170	1	0
35	593	2	21	166	189	2	0
36	173	1	6	48	55	0	0
37	119	0	4	33	38	0	0
38	26	0	1	7	8	0	0
39	6	0	0	2	2	0	0
Total	6,809	6,728	3,033	6,326	16,087	2,968	3,760

Appendix A. 9. Weekly sockeye salmon harvest and effort in the Canadian commercial and assessment fisheries in the lower Stikine River, 2015.

	LRCF					Telegraph	Drift Net Test		Set Net Test		Commercial	Test
SW	Harvest	Permits	Days	Permit days	URCF	Aboriginal	harvest	# drifts	harvest	hours	License	Total
19		16.0	1.0	16.0								0
20		14.5	2.0	29.0								0
21		12.0	1.0	12.0								0
22		17.0	3.0	51.0								0
23	1	18.0	1.3	24.0								0
24	3	18.0	1.25	22.5		1						0
25	24	18.00	1.00	18.0		26						0
26	1,338	18.0	2.00	36.0		16	20	42	178	48		198
27	3,460	18.0	2.00	36.0	13	328	78	42	395	48		473
28	8,732	18.0	2.00	36.0	21	1,402	76	28	357	48		433
29	9,231	18.0	2.00	36.0	34	3,255	66	28	258	24		324
30	7,678	18.0	3.00	54.0	134	1,996	96	28	72	6		168
31	6,785	18.0	2.00	36.0		810	19	28	0	0		19
32	2,586	18.0	1.00	18.0		123	45	28	44	6		89
33	4,027	17.0	2.00	34.0		130	37	28	60	6		97
34	2,642	9.5	2.00	19.0		97	25	28	21	3		46
35	2,956	18.0	3.00	54.0			6	28	12	3		18
36	1,520	14.8	4.00	59.0								0
37	677	7	5	35.0								0
38												0
39												0
Total	51,660		40.6	625.5	202	8,184	468	308	1,397	192	0	1,865

Appendix A. 10. Weekly sockeye salmon stock proportions and harvest by stock in the Canadian commercial fishery in the lower Stikine River, 2015.

Sex specific age compositions were calculated and the stock composition of the females sampled for egg diameters was expanded to the harvest by age.

	Porportion					Harvest				
SW	Small Egg	AllTahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	TahltanEnhance	AllTahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	WildTahltan	TahltanEnhance
19						0	0	0	0	0
20						0	0	0	0	0
21						0	0	0	0	0
22						0	0	0	0	0
23						0	0	0	0	0
24	0.810	0.542	0.382	0.076	0.172	2	1	0	1	1
25	0.810	0.542	0.382	0.076	0.172	13	9	2	9	4
26	0.810	0.531	0.423	0.046	0.215	710	567	61	423	288
27	0.849	0.584	0.361	0.055	0.208	2,020	1,249	191	1,300	720
28	0.993	0.559	0.391	0.050	0.200	4,883	3,410	439	3,136	1,746
29	0.918	0.561	0.348	0.091	0.242	5,182	3,208	841	2,948	2,234
30	0.862	0.463	0.386	0.151	0.195	3,555	2,962	1,161	2,058	1,497
31	0.713	0.451	0.312	0.237	0.136	3,058	2,120	1,607	2,135	923
32	0.497	0.377	0.202	0.421	0.101	974	523	1,089	713	261
33	0.484	0.271	0.165	0.563	0.040	1,093	665	2,269	932	161
34	0.150	0.188	0.073	0.739	0.013	498	192	1,953	463	34
35	0.072	0.152	0.031	0.817	0.013	449	93	2,414	411	37
36	0.040	0.222	0.000	0.778	0.008	338	0	1,182	325	13
37	0.020	0.222	0.000	0.778	0.004	150	0	527	148	3
Total						22,924	15,000	13,736	15,002	7,922
Proportion						0.444	0.290	0.266	0.290	0.153

	Harvest/Effort below Porcupine		CPUE						
Week	Sockeye	Permit Day	Total	Small Egg	AllTahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	WildTahltan	TahltanEnhance
19	0	16.0							
20	0	29.0							
21	0	12.0							
22	0	51.0							
23	1	24.0							
24	3	22.5							
25	24	18.0	1.333	1.080	0.722	0.510	0.102	0.493	0.229
26	1,338	36.0	37.167	30.102	19.735	15.738	1.693	11.744	7.991
27	3,460	36.0	96.111	81.591	56.111	34.694	5.306	36.120	19.991
28	8,732	36.0	242.556	240.894	135.627	[illegible]733	12.196	87.116	48.511
29	9,231	36.0	256.417	235.485	143.932	[illegible]	23.364	81.879	62.053
30	7,678	54.0	142.185	122.546	65.833	[illegible]	21.500	38.107	27.726
31	6,785	36.0	188.472	134.286	84.942	58.[illegible]78	44.652	59.309	25.632
32	2,586	18.0	143.667	71.358	54.097	29.078	60.491	39.587	14.510
33	4,027	34.0	118.441	57.358	32.155	19.564	66.722	27.417	4.738
34	2,642	19.0	139.053	20.903	26.191	10.098	102.764	24.383	1.808
35	2,956	54.0	54.741	3.936	8.312	1.722	44.707	7.619	0.693
36	1,520	59.0	25.763	1.031	5.725	0.000	20.038	5.508	0.217
37	677	35.0	19.343	0.387	4.298	0.000	15.044	4.221	0.077
Total			1465.25	1000.96	637.68	408.99	418.58	423.50	214.18
Proportion				0.683	0.435	0.279	0.286	0.289	0.146

Appendix A. 11. Harvest by stock and week for sockeye salmon in the Canadian upper river commercial and Aboriginal fisheries in the Stikine River, 2015.

In the absence of otolith analysis the fraction of Tuya, Tahltan wild, and Tahltan enhanced was calculated based on the lower River fraction from the previous week (used week 25 fraction from lower river for both weeks 24-25)

	Stock				
SW	All Tahltanb	Tuya	Mainstem	WildTahltan	TahltanEnhance
Proportion by stock for upper river fisheries					
24	0.545	0.455	0.000	0.336	0.209
25	0.586	0.414	0.000	0.374	0.212
26	0.586	0.414	0.000	0.374	0.212
27	0.556	0.444	0.000	0.291	0.265
28	0.602	0.372	0.026	0.363	0.239
29	0.589	0.411	0.000	0.387	0.201
30	0.587	0.364	0.049	0.337	0.251
31	0.531	0.443	0.026	0.311	0.220
32	0.575	0.399	0.026	0.389	0.186
33	0.634	0.341	0.026	0.435	0.198
34	0.588	0.386	0.026	0.320	0.267
Total					
Harvest by stock for upper river commercial fishery					
27	7	6	0	4	3
28	13	8	1	8	5
29	20	14	0	13	7
30	79	49	7	45	34
Total	119	76	7	70	49
Harvest by stock for Telegraph aboriginal fishery					
24	1	0	0	0	0
25	15	11	0	10	6
26	9	7	0	6	3
27	182	146	0	95	87
28	844	522	37	509	334
29	1,916	1,339	0	1,261	655
30	1,172	726	98	672	500
31	430	359	21	252	179
32	71	49	3	48	23
33	82	44	3	57	26
34	57	37	3	31	26
35	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4,780	3,239	165	2,941	1,839

Appendix A. 12. Weekly harvest, CPUE, and migratory timing of Tahltan, Tuya, and mainstem sockeye salmon stocks in the Stikine River test fishery, 2015.

Sex specific age compositions were and the stock composition of the females sampled for egg diameters was expanded to the harvest by age.
If no fishery, a proxy in SW 25-27 was based on the rate of change from the LRCC

		Proportions				Harvest				CPUE				Migratory Timing		
SW	small egg	AllTahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	TahltanEnhance	AllTahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	TahltanEnhance	AllTahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	Total	AllTahltan	Tuya	Mainstem
Drift gillnet																
25																
26	0.826	0.662	0.298	0.040	0.217	13	6	1	4	0.315	0.142	0.019	0.476	0.020	0.009	0.001
27	0.891	0.555	0.400	0.044	0.218	43	31	3	17	1.031	0.744	0.083	1.857	0.066	0.048	0.005
28	0.904	0.512	0.419	0.069	0.229	39	32	5	17	1.389	1.137	0.188	2.714	0.089	0.073	0.012
29	0.841	0.529	0.313	0.158	0.262	35	21	10	17	1.248	0.787	0.372	2.857	0.080	0.047	0.024
30	0.561	0.491	0.272	0.237	0.179	47	26	23	17	1.684	0.933	0.811	3.429	0.108	0.060	0.052
31	0.211	0.722	0.000	0.278	0.053	14	0	5	1	0.490	0.000	0.188	0.679	0.032	0.000	0.012
32	0.275	0.402	0.011	0.586	0.170	18	1	26	8	0.647	0.018	0.942	1.607	0.042	0.001	0.061
33	0.360	0.302	0.042	0.656	0.072	11	2	24	3	0.399	0.055	0.867	1.321	0.026	0.004	0.056
34	0.091	0.234	0.000	0.766	0.043	6	0	19	1	0.209	0.000	0.684	0.893	0.013	0.000	0.044
35	0.364	0.176	0.000	0.824	0.000	1	0	5	0	0.038	0.000	0.176	0.214	0.002	0.000	0.011
Total						227	118	123	86	7.449	3.767	4.332	15.548			
Proportion						0.486	0.252	0.262						0.479	0.242	0.279
Set gillnet																
26		0.662	0.298	0.040	0.217	118	53	7	39	2.453	1.105	0.150	3.708	0.035	0.016	0.002
27		0.555	0.400	0.044	0.218	219	158	18	86	4.568	3.295	0.366	8.229	0.065	0.047	0.005
28		0.512	0.419	0.069	0.229	183	150	25	82	3.805	3.116	0.516	7.438	0.054	0.044	0.007
29		0.529	0.313	0.158	0.262	137	81	41	68	5.691	3.361	1.697	10.750	0.081	0.048	0.024
30		0.491	0.272	0.237	0.179	35	20	17	13	5.893	3.266	2.840	12.000	0.084	0.046	0.040
31		0.722	0.000	0.278	0.053	0	0	0	0							
32		0.402	0.011	0.586	0.170	18	1	26	8	2.950	0.084	4.299	7.333	0.042	0.001	0.061
33		0.302	0.042	0.656	0.072	18	3	39	4	3.021	0.417	6.563	10.000	0.043	0.006	0.093
34		0.234	0.000	0.766	0.043	5	0	16	1	1.638	0.000	5.362	7.000	0.023	0.000	0.076
35		0.176	0.000	0.824	0.000	2	0	10	0	0.706	0.000	3.294	4.000	0.010	0.000	0.047
Total						734	464	198	300	30.73	14.65	25.09	70.46			
Proportion						0.526	0.332	0.142						0.436	0.298	0.356
Total Test Fishery Harvest																
25		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0	0	0							
26		0.662	0.298	0.040	0.217	131	59	8	43							
27		0.555	0.400	0.044	0.218	263	189	21	103							
28		0.512	0.419	0.069	0.229	222	181	30	99							
29		0.529	0.313	0.158	0.262	172	101	51	85							
30		0.491	0.272	0.237	0.179	83	46	40	30							
31		0.722	0.000	0.278	0.053	14	0	5	1							
32		0.402	0.011	0.586	0.170	36	1	52	15							
33		0.302	0.042	0.656	0.072	29	4	64	7							
34		0.234	0.000	0.766	0.043	11	0	35	2							
35		0.176	0.000	0.824	0.000	3	0	15	0							
Total						962	582	321	385							
Proportion						0.516	0.312	0.172	0.207							

AllTahltan harvest		TahltanEnhan	WildTahltn
25	0.000	0.000	0.000
26	0.662	0.217	0.444
27	0.555	0.218	0.337
28	0.512	0.229	0.283
29	0.529	0.262	0.267
30	0.491	0.179	0.313
31	0.722	0.053	0.670
32	0.402	0.170	0.232
33	0.302	0.072	0.230
34	0.000	0.043	0.000
35	0.176	0.000	0.176

Appendix A. 13. Daily test harvest taken from the Tuya Assessment Fishery located above the Tahltan River, July 2015.

Not conducted in 2015

Appendix A. 14. Weekly coho salmon harvest in the Alaskan District 106 and 108 fisheries, 2015.

	D106					D108			Subsistence
SW	Hatchery	Wild	Total	106-41/42	106-30	Hatchery	Wild	Total	harvest
25	1,119	126	1,245	628	617	0	1	1	0
26	2,785	3,090	5,875	3,920	1,955	0	43	43	0
27	8,926	2,342	11,268	5,042	6,226	0	257	257	0
28	5,938	5,373	11,311	4,030	7,281	205	430	635	0
29	8,427	3,341	11,768	3,694	8,081	0	1,264	1,264	0
30	4,825	4,742	9,567	3,430	6,137	56	1,020	1,076	4
31	2,914	4,924	7,838	3,521	4,317	112	1,264	1,376	0
32	2,169	5,548	7,717	3,013	4,704	28	1,072	1,100	0
33	1,167	3,960	5,127	3,131	1,996	101	1,524	1,625	0
34	1,189	1,914	3,103	2,172	931	341	1,150	1,491	0
35	1,074	2,304	3,378	1,867	1,511	65	1,832	1,897	0
36	2,787	1,769	4,556	1,859	2,697	13	1,346	1,359	37
37	4,732	6,822	11,554	9,470	2,084	1,262	4,837	6,099	28
38	7,938	6,510	14,448	7,486	6,962	1,733	5,126	6,859	61
39	2,620	628	3,248	2,854	394	2,474	1,885	4,359	0
40	267	291	558	457	101	293	419	712	0
41			0					0	
Total	58,877	53,684	112,561	56,574	55,994	6,683	23,470	30,153	130

Appendix A. 15. Weekly harvest of coho salmon in the Canadian lower river commercial fishery and test fisheries 2015.

		Test			
SW	LRCF	Drift	Set	Additional	Total
19	0				
20	0				
21	0				
22	0				
23	0				
24	0				
25	0				
26	0	0	0		0
27	0	0	0		0
28	0	0	0		0
29	2	0	0		2
30	3	0	0		3
31	23	1	0		24
32	43	0	2		45
33	165	9	4		178
34	460	8	2		470
35	1,215	3	4		1,222
36	1,627				1,627
37	2,081				2,081
38					
39					
40					
41					
42					
Total	5,619	21	12	0	5,652

Appendix A. 16. Weekly salmon effort in the Alaskan District 106 and 108 fisheries, 2015.

Effort may be less than the sum of effort from 106-41&42 and 106-30 because some boats fished in more than one subdistrict.

		D106			106-41/42			106-30			D108		
SW	Start Date	Permits	Days	Permit Days	Permits	Days	Permit Days	Permits	Days	Permit Days	Permits	Days	Permit Days
25	14-Jun	35	2.0	70	23	2.0	46	12	2.0	24	45	2.0	90
26	21-Jun	42	4.0	168	32	4.0	128	11	4.0	44	43	4.0	172
27	28-Jun	58	4.0	232	33	4.0	132	26	4.0	104	34	4.0	136
28	5-Jul	51	4.0	204	31	4.0	124	21	4.0	84	37	4.0	148
29	12-Jul	58	3.0	174	30	3.0	90	29	3.0	87	47	4.0	134
30	19-Jul	61	3.0	183	27	3.0	81	34	3.0	102	70	4.0	211
31	26-Jul	62	3.0	186	28	3.0	84	36	3.0	108	76	4.0	232
32	2-Aug	80	3.0	240	29	3.0	87	51	3.0	153	54	3.0	162
33	9-Aug	63	3.0	189	28	3.0	84	35	3.0	105	58	3.0	174
34	16-Aug	34	3.0	102	25	3.0	75	12	3.0	36	39	3.0	117
35	23-Aug	38	2.0	76	22	2.0	44	17	2.0	34	28	2.0	56
36	30-Aug	35	2.0	70	16	2.0	32	20	2.0	40	23	2.0	46
37	6-Sep	61	3.0	183	39	3.0	117	23	3.0	69	42	3.0	126
38	13-Sep	70	3.0	210	42	3.0	126	28	3.0	84	29	3.0	87
39	20-Sep	33	3.0	99	26	3.0	78	7	3.0	21	27	3.0	81
40	27-Sep	8	2.0	16	7	2.0	14	1	2.0	2	10	2.0	20
41	4-Oct			0			0			0			0
Total			47	2,402		47	1,342		47	1,097		50	1,992

Appendix A. 17. Weekly salmon effort in the Canadian fisheries in the Stikine River, 2015.

		Commercial license Test fishery			L&CF			URCF			Telegraph Aboriginal			Test	
SW	Start Date	Permits	Days	Permit Days	Permits	Days	Permit Days	Permits	Days	Permit Days	Permits	Days	Permit Days	# Drifts	Set hours
19	4-May			0	16.00	1.0	16								
20	11-May			0	14.50	2.0	29				2	1			
21	18-May			0	12.00	1.0	12				0	0	0		
22	25-May			0	17.00	3.0	51				0	1	0		
23	1-Jun			0	18.00	1.3	24				2	7	14		
24	8-Jun			0	18.00	1.3	23				4	7	29		
25	15-Jun				18.00	1.0	18				5	7	37		
26	22-Jun				18.00	2.0	36				6	7	42	42	48
27	29-Jun				18.00	2.0	36	1	2		8	7	57	42	48
28	6-Jul				18.00	2.0	36	1.0	2.0	2	22.3	7.0	156	28	48.0
29	13-Jul				18.00	2.0	36	1.0	2.0	2	26.3	7.0	184	28	24.0
30	20-Jul				18.00	3.0	54	1.0	3.0		14.9	7.0	104	28	6.0
31	27-Jul				18.00	2.0	36				5.4	7.0	38	28	0.0
32	3-Aug				18.00	1.0	18				1.4	4.0	6	28	6.0
33	10-Aug				17.00	2.0	34				1.0	6.0	6	28	6.0
34	17-Aug				9.50	2.0	19				1	1		28	3.0
35	24-Aug				18.00	3.0	54							28	3.0
36	31-Aug				14.75	4.0	59								
37	7-Sep				7.00	5.0	35								
38	14-Sep						0								
39	21-Sep						0								
40	28-Sep						0								
41	5-Oct						0								
42	12-Oct						0								
Total			0.0	0.0		40.6	625.5		9.0	4.0		76.0	672.7	308.0	192.0

* fishing prosecuted as a test fishery

Appendix A. 18. Tuya assessment fishery, 2015.

Not conducted in 2015

Appendix A. 19. Daily counts of adult sockeye salmon passing through Tahltan Lake weir, 2015

		Cumulative				Cumulative	
Date	Count [a]	Count	Percent	Date	Count	Count	Percent
9-Jul	weir in			15-Aug	770	24,871	75.01%
10-Jul	0	0	0.00%	16-Aug	752	25,623	77.27%
11-Jul	0	0	0.00%	17-Aug	1,258	26,881	81.07%
12-Jul	0	0	0.00%	18-Aug	753	27,634	83.34%
13-Jul	0	0	0.00%	19-Aug	334	27,968	84.35%
14-Jul	0	0	0.00%	20-Aug	488	28,456	85.82%
15-Jul	235	235	0.71%	21-Aug	574	29,030	87.55%
16-Jul	118	353	1.06%	22-Aug	491	29,521	89.03%
17-Jul	89	442	1.33%	23-Aug	491	30,012	90.51%
18-Jul	107	549	1.66%	24-Aug	521	30,533	92.08%
19-Jul	309	858	2.59%	25-Aug	487	31,020	93.55%
20-Jul	327	1,185	3.57%	26-Aug	605	31,625	95.37%
21-Jul	569	1,754	5.29%	27-Aug	233	31,858	96.08%
22-Jul	476	2,230	6.73%	28-Aug	118	31,976	96.43%
23-Jul	1,029	3,259	9.83%	29-Aug	97	32,073	96.72%
24-Jul	1,146	4,405	13.28%	30-Aug	172	32,245	97.24%
25-Jul	1,255	5,660	17.07%	31-Aug	103	32,348	97.55%
26-Jul	511	6,171	18.61%	1-Sep	294	32,642	98.44%
27-Jul	725	6,896	20.80%	2-Sep	143	32,785	98.87%
28-Jul	453	7,349	22.16%	3-Sep	22	32,807	98.94%
29-Jul	170	7,519	22.68%	4-Sep	121	32,928	99.30%
30-Jul	562	8,081	24.37%	5-Sep	46	32,974	99.44%
31-Jul	941	9,022	27.21%	6-Sep	68	33,042	99.65%
1-Aug	1,633	10,655	32.13%	7-Sep	29	33,071	99.73%
2-Aug	1,362	12,017	36.24%	8-Sep	12	33,083	99.77%
3-Aug	1,559	13,576	40.94%	9-Sep	22	33,105	99.84%
4-Aug	413	13,989	42.19%	10-Sep	6	33,111	99.86%
5-Aug	599	14,588	43.99%	11-Sep	32	33,143	99.95%
6-Aug	1,927	16,515	49.81%	12-Sep	16	33,159	100.00%
7-Aug	2,205	18,720	56.46%	13-Sep	weir out		
8-Aug	2,266	20,986	63.29%				
9-Aug	1,515	22,501	67.86%				
10-Aug	843	23,344	70.40%				
11-Aug	321	23,665	71.37%				
12-Aug	71	23,736	71.58%				
13-Aug	75	23,811	71.81%				
14-Aug	290	24,101	72.68%				

		Hatchery [a]	Wild	Total
Total Counted		16,204	16,955	33,159
Fish removed for broodstock	0.489	1,892	1,979	3,871
Fish removed for otolith samples		0	0	
Total Spawners		14,312	14,976	

Appendix A. 20. Daily counts of sockeye salmon smolt migrating through Tahltan Lake smolt weir, 2015.

		Cumulative				Cumulative	
Date	Count	Count	Percent	Date	Count	Count	Percent
7-May	weir in			3-Jun	8,038	2,115,300	99.63%
8-May	0	0	0.00%	4-Jun	2,222	2,117,522	99.73%
9-May	0	0	0.00%	5-Jun	1,083	2,118,605	99.79%
10-May	146	146	0.01%	6-Jun	2,244	2,120,849	99.89%
11-May	7,124	7,270	0.34%	7-Jun	1,488	2,122,337	99.96%
12-May	57,244	64,514	3.04%	8-Jun	381	2,122,718	99.98%
13-May	34,944	99,458	4.68%	9-Jun	345	2,123,063	100.00%
14-May	36,558	136,016	6.41%	10-Jun	105	2,123,168	100.00%
15-May	29,046	165,062	7.77%	11-Jun	weir out		
16-May	12,153	177,215	8.35%				
17-May	146,338	323,553	15.24%				
18-May	229,123	552,676	26.03%				
19-May	140,326	693,002	32.64%				
20-May	178,666	871,668	41.06%				
21-May	222,730	1,094,398	51.55%				
22-May	287,900	1,382,298	65.11%				
23-May	172,260	1,554,558	73.22%				
24-May	153,310	1,707,868	80.44%				
25-May	61,495	1,769,363	83.34%				
26-May	75,288	1,844,651	86.88%				
27-May	33,023	1,877,674	88.44%				
28-May	165,039	2,042,713	96.21%				
29-May	14,407	2,057,120	96.89%				
30-May	16,489	2,073,609	97.67%				
31-May	12,615	2,086,224	98.26%				
1-Jun	10,126	2,096,350	98.74%	Wild	966,041		
2-Jun	10,912	2,107,262		Hatchery	1,157,127		
Total					2,123,168		

Appendix A. 21. Daily counts of adult Chinook salmon passing through Little Tahltan weir, 2015.

	Large Chinook			nonlarge Chinook		
		Cumulative			Cumulative	
Date	Count	Count	Percent	Count	Count	Percent
19-Jun	weir in					
20-Jun	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
21-Jun	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
22-Jun	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
23-Jun	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
24-Jun	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
25-Jun	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
26-Jun	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
27-Jun	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
28-Jun	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
29-Jun	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
30-Jun	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
1-Jul	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
2-Jul	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
3-Jul	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
4-Jul	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
5-Jul	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
6-Jul	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
7-Jul	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
8-Jul	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
9-Jul	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
10-Jul	1	1	0.22%	2	2	0.41%
11-Jul	3	4	0.89%	0	2	0.41%
12-Jul	1	5	1.11%	1	3	0.61%
13-Jul	14	19	4.22%	3	6	1.22%
14-Jul	8	27	6.00%	3	9	1.84%
15-Jul	5	32	7.11%	2	11	2.24%
16-Jul	1	33	7.33%	0	11	2.24%
17-Jul	1	34	7.56%	2	13	2.65%
18-Jul	17	51	11.33%	18	31	6.33%
19-Jul	2	53	11.78%	2	33	6.73%
20-Jul	1	54	12.00%	3	36	7.35%
21-Jul	10	64	14.22%	14	50	10.20%
22-Jul	44	108	24.00%	46	96	19.59%
23-Jul	20	128	28.44%	29	125	25.51%
24-Jul	20	148	32.89%	24	149	30.41%
25-Jul	25	173	38.44%	26	175	35.71%
26-Jul	34	207	46.00%	17	192	39.18%
27-Jul	5	212	47.11%	3	195	39.80%
28-Jul	42	254	56.44%	32	227	46.33%
29-Jul	0	254	56.44%	4	231	47.14%
30-Jul	7	261	58.00%	14	245	50.00%
31-Jul	8	269	59.78%	19	264	53.88%
1-Aug	15	284	63.11%	24	288	58.78%
2-Aug	35	319	70.89%	43	331	67.55%
3-Aug	47	366	81.33%	64	395	80.61%
4-Aug	33	399	88.67%	36	431	87.96%
5-Aug	24	423	94.00%	23	454	92.65%
6-Aug	7	430	95.56%	9	463	94.49%
7-Aug	12	442	98.22%	20	483	98.57%
8-Aug	4	446	99.11%	5	488	99.59%
9-Aug	0	446	99.11%	0	488	99.59%
10-Aug	1	447	99.33%	2	490	100.00%
11-Aug	3	450	100.00%	0	490	100.00%
12-Aug	weir out					
Total Counted		450			490	
Broodstock		0			0	
Escapement		450			490	

To note: expected that a portion of the return failed to transit the Tahltan River rockslide

Appendix B. 1. Historic salmon harvest and effort in the Alaskan District 106 commercial gillnet fishery, 1960–2015.

	Harvest							Effort
							Days	Permit
Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Boats	Open	Days
1960	46	10,354	336	1,246	502			
1961	416	20,614	14,934	124,236	64,479			
1962	1,308	47,033	42,276	256,620	59,119			
1963	1,560	80,767	52,103	514,596	90,103			
1964	2,082	76,541	64,654	443,086	44,218			
1965	1,802	87,749	75,728	625,848	27,658			
1966	1,665	89,847	62,823	400,932	40,756			
1967	1,318	86,385	17,670	91,609	26,370			
1968	1,316	64,671	67,151	169,107	61,366			
1969	877	70,484	10,305	198,785	10,930	613	31.0	2,111
1970	782	42,809	35,188	95,173	32,245	586	41.0	1,863
1971	1,336	53,262	48,085	528,737	37,682	897	50.0	2,773
1972	2,548	101,958	92,283	89,510	72,389	1,090	42.0	3,320
1973	1,961	72,025	38,447	304,536	87,704	1,244	26.0	3,299
1974	1,929	57,498	45,595	104,596	50,402	1,216	28.0	2,178
1975	2,587	32,099	30,962	203,031	24,047	856	17.0	1,648
1976	386	15,493	19,126	139,641	6,868	375	22.0	827
1977	671	67,394	8,389	422,955	13,311	449	28.0	1,381
1978	2,682	41,574	55,578	224,715	16,545	791	26.5	1,509
1979	2,720	66,373	31,454	648,212	35,507	1,162	25.0	2,702
1980	580	107,422	16,666	45,662	26,291	591	25.0	1,324
1981	1,565	182,001	22,614	437,573	34,296	1,160	26.0	2,925
1982	1,648	193,801	31,584	25,533	18,646	831	23.0	1,699
1983	567	48,842	62,442	208,290	20,144	728	32.0	1,452
1984	892	91,653	41,359	343,255	70,303	763	32.0	1,814
1985	1,687	264,987	91,188	584,953	69,673	1,196	32.0	2,672
1986	1,704	145,709	194,912	308,484	82,289	1,530	32.0	3,509
1987	836	136,427	34,534	243,482	42,025	982	20.0	1,766
1988	1,104	92,529	13,103	69,559	69,620	830	19.0	1,494
1989	1,544	192,734	92,385	1,101,194	67,351	1,253	34.0	3,221
1990	2,108	185,805	164,235	319,186	73,232	1,476	34.0	3,501
1991	2,055	144,104	198,160	133,566	124,630	1,554	39.0	3,620
1992	1,355	203,155	298,935	94,248	140,468	1,543	40.0	4,229
1993	992	205,955	231,038	537,960	134,601	1,772	38.0	4,352
1994	754	211,048	267,862	179,994	176,026	1,593	43.0	4,467
1995	951	207,298	170,561	448,163	300,078	1,517	34.0	3,656
1996	644	311,100	223,640	188,035	283,290	1,661	46.0	5,289
1997	1,075	168,518	77,550	789,051	186,456	1,357	39.0	3,667
1998	518	113,435	273,197	502,655	332,022	1,586	43.0	4,397
1999	518	104,835	203,301	491,179	448,409	1,609	49.0	4,854
2000	1,220	90,076	96,207	156,619	199,836	1,016	33.0	2,408
2001	1,138	164,013	188,465	825,447	283,462	1,291	50.0	3,853
2002	446	56,135	226,560	82,951	112,541	1,009	47.0	2,683
2003	422	116,904	212,057	470,697	300,253	1,095	59.0	3,803
2004	2,735	116,259	138,631	245,237	110,574	848	55.0	2,735
2005	1,572	110,192	114,440	461,187	198,564	947	53.0	2,963
2006	1,948	91,980	69,015	149,907	268,436	728	45.0	2,035
2007	2,144	92,481	80,573	383,355	297,998	913	49.0	2,740
2008	1,619	30,533	116,074	90,217	102,156	734	46.0	2,195
2009	2,138	111,984	144,569	143,589	287,707	1,122	45.0	3,252
2010	2,473	112,450	225,550	309,795	97,948	1,187	47.0	3,161
2011	3,008	146,069	117,860	337,169	158,096	1,002	41.0	2,647
2012	1,853	45,466	121,418	129,646	104,307	718	40.0	1,929
2013	2,202	49,223	160,659	474,551	94,260	843	60.0	3,276
2014	2,092	58,430	286,815	415,392	106,243	922	58.0	3,280
2015	2,723	121,921	112,561	224,816	232,390	789	47.0	2,402
60-14	1,456	107,063	105,841	314,817	113,171		38	2,837
05-14	2,105	84,881	143,697	289,481	171,572	912	48	2,748

Appendix B. 2 Historic salmon harvest and effort in the Alaskan District 108 commercial gillnet fishery, 1962–2015.

	Harvest							Effort
							Days	Permit
Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Boats	Open	Days
1962	618	4,430	3,921	2,889	2,035			
1963	1,431	9,979	11,612	10,198	11,024			
1964	2,911	20,299	29,388	114,555	10,771			
1965	3,106	21,419	8,301	4,729	2,480			
1966	4,516	36,710	16,493	61,908	17,730			
1967	6,372	29,226	6,747	4,713	5,955			
1968	4,604	14,594	36,407	91,028	14,537			
1969	5,021	19,211	5,791	11,962	2,318	359	55	1,084
1970	3,199	15,121	18,529	20,523	12,304	418	54	1,222
1971	3,717	18,143	14,876	22,216	4,665	363	57	1,061
1972	9,342	51,725	38,440	17,197	17,442	695	64	2,094
1973	9,254	21,393	5,837	6,585	6,680	584	39	1,519
1974	8,199	2,428	16,021	4,188	2,107	564	31	1,240
1975	1,529	0	0	0	1	172	8	257
1976	1,123	18	6,074	722	124	210	20	372
1977	1,443	48,385	14,424	16,318	4,233	321	23	742
1978	531	56	32,650	1,157	1,001	255	12	565
1979	91	2,158	234	13,478	1,064	37	5	94
1980	631	14,053	2,946	7,224	6,910	161	22	327
1981	283	8,833	1,403	1,466	3,594	110	11	217
1982	1,052	7,136	20,003	16,174	734	250	21	494
1983	47	178	15,369	4,171	675	101	17	260
1984	14	1,290	5,141	4,960	1,892	28	16	88
1985	20	1,060	1,926	5,325	1,892	25	13	45
1986	102	4,185	7,439	4,901	5,928	83	25	216
1987	149	1,620	1,015	3,331	949	45	13	81
1988	206	1,246	12	144	3,109	30	8	60
1989	310	10,083	4,261	27,640	3,375	90	29	223
1990	557	11,574	8,218	13,822	9,382	157	34	359
1991	1,366	17,987	15,629	6,406	5,977	264	49	846
1992	967	52,717	22,127	66,742	15,458	445	51	1,812
1993	1,628	76,874	14,307	39,661	22,504	556	48	2,220
1994	1,996	97,224	44,891	35,405	27,658	721	58	3,011
1995	1,702	76,756	17,834	37,788	54,296	593	50	2,581
1996	1,717	154,150	19,059	37,651	135,623	694	57	3,228
1997	2,566	93,039	2,140	65,745	38,913	582	44	2,537
1998	460	22,031	19,206	39,246	41,057	355	45	1,073
1999	1,049	36,601	28,437	48,552	117,196	630	54	2,209
2000	1,671	15,833	5,651	9,497	40,337	265	35	714
2001	7	610	10,731	11,012	5,397	112	34	377
2002	25	208	21,131	4,578	2,017	100	30	323
2003	312	42,158	38,795	76,113	51,701	364	56	1,454
2004	7,410	103,392	26,617	20,439	37,996	529	53	2,058
2005	26,970	99,465	42,203	106,395	150,121	1,318	78	4,591
2006	30,033	61,298	34,430	56,810	343,827	1,374	64	4,032
2007	17,463	70,580	19,880	39,872	177,573	1,120	56	2,722
2008	14,599	35,679	34,479	18,105	81,876	1,207	58	3,083
2009	2,830	36,680	30,860	27,010	190,800	693	47	2,287
2010	2,359	32,737	42,772	58,610	51,005	541	45	1,557
2011	5,321	51,478	20,720	65,022	142,526	628	41	1,806
2012	8,027	21,997	20,100	16,374	240,569	651	43	1,642
2013	10,817	20,609	43,669	116,026	103,365	616	60	2,334
2014	8,023	19,808	30,184	33,830	84,771	511	62	1,501
2015	13,845	22,896	30,153	35,926	166,009	730	50	1,992
60-14	4,145	30,499	17,723	28,876	43,726		39	1,361
05-14	12,644	45,033	31,930	53,805	156,643	866	55	2,556

Appendix B. 3. Annual harvest of Stikine River large Chinook salmon in the U.S. gillnet, troll, recreational, and subsistence and estimates of Stikine River bound Chinook salmon in District 108, 2005–2015.

GSI used for sport and gillnet. Troll is based on GSI 2005-2008 and CWT 2009-present. For detailed GSI stock comp estimates see Appendix G. 5.

		D108 Large Stikine Chinook			Total Large
Year	Subsistence	Sport	Gillnet	Troll	Stikine Chinook
2005	15	3,665	21,233	2,969	27,882
2006	37	3,346	17,259	1,418	22,060
2007	36	2,218	7,057	1,574	10,885
2008	26	1,453	4,905	951	7,335
2009	31	887	244	188	1,350
2010	53	586	238	427	1,303
2011	61	650	970	463	2,145
2012	46	608	1,209	506	2,370
2013	41	636	455	434	1,566
2014	44	697	204	677	1,622
2015	34	781	378	306	1,499

Appendix B. 4. Chinook salmon harvest in the Alaskan District 106 and 108 test fisheries, 1984–2015.

Table only includes years when test fisheries were operated.

	Large Chinook			
Year	Total 106	106-41/42	106-30	108
1984	13	13		37
1985	16	16		33
1986	47	23	24	79
1987	25	24	1	30
1988	21	11	10	65
1989	15	11	4	15
1990	13	13		19
1991				21
1992				26
1993				30
1994	0	0		

1998				0
1999				29
2000				21

2009				113

Appendix B. 5. Chinook salmon harvest in the Canadian commercial and recreational fisheries in the Stikine River, 1979–2015.

	LRCF						URCF		Telegraph Aboriginal		Tahltan sport fishery		Total	
			Large		NonLarge									
Year	Large	Nonlarge	Released	morts	Released	morts	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge
1972													0	0
1973									200				200	0
1974									100				100	0
1975							178		1,024				1,202	0
1976							236		924				1,160	0
1977							62		100				162	0
1978							100		400				500	0
1979[b]	712	63							850		74	10	1,636	73
1980	1,488						156		587		136	18	2,367	18
1981	664						154		586		213	28	1,617	28
1982	1,693						76		618		181	24	2,568	24
1983	492	430					75		851	215	38	5	1,456	650
1984[c]									643	59	83	11	726	70
1985	256	91					62		793	94	92	12	1,203	197
1986	806	365					104	41	1,026	569	93	12	2,029	987
1987	909	242					109	19	1,183	183	138	18	2,339	462
1988	1,007	201					175	46	1,178	197	204	27	2,564	471
1989	1,537	157					54	17	1,078	115	132	18	2,801	307
1990	1,569	680					48	20	633	259	129	17	2,379	976
1991	641	318					117	32	753	310	129	17	1,640	677
1992	873	89					56	19	911	131	181	24	2,021	263
1993	830	164					44	2	929	142	386	52	2,189	360
1994	1,016	158					76	1	698	191	218	29	2,008	379
1995	1,067	599					9	17	570	244	107	14	1,753	874
1996	1,708	221					41	44	722	156	162	22	2,633	443
1997	3,283	186					45	6	1,155	94	188	25	4,671	311
1998	1,614	328					12	0	538	95	165	22	2,329	445
1999	2,127	789					24	12	765	463	166	22	3,082	1,286
2000	1,970	240					7	2	1,109	386	226	30	3,312	658
2001	826	59					0	0	665	44	190	12	1,681	115
2002	433	209					2	3	927	366	420	46	1,782	624
2003	695	672					19	12	682	373	167	46	1,563	1,103
2004	2,481	2,070					0	1	1,425	497	91	18	3,997	2,586
2005	19,070	1,181					28	1	800	94	118		20,016	1,276
2006	15,098	1,955					22	1	616	122	40		15,776	2,078
2007	10,131	1,469					10	25	364	233	0		10,505	1,727
2008	7,051	908					40	9	769	150	46		7,906	1,067
2009	1,587	498	339	170	153	77	11	26	496	136	20		2,284	737
2010	1,209	698	64	32	56	28	16	48	512	232	50		1,819	1,006
2011	1,737	1,260	58	29	100	50	2	14	515	218	53	23	2,336	1,565
2012	4,054	1,043	10	5	53	27	6	0	513	170	64		4,642	1,240
2013	1,086	815	1	1	37	19	8	0	809	508	50		1,954	1,341
2014	896	511	15	8	8	4	0	0	1,020	103	50	0	1,974	618
2015	3,134	1,339	0	0	0	0	1	0	1,022	198	76	25	4,233	1,562
Averages														
85-14	2,919	606					38	14	805	229	136	23	3,906	873
05-14	6,192	1,034					14	12	641	197	49	12	6,921	1,265

Appendix B. 6. Chinook salmon harvest in inriver test fisheries in the Stikine River, 1985–2015.

	Drift		Set		Additional drift		Commercial license		Tuya		Total	
Year	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge	Large	Nonlarge
1985											0	0
1986	27	12									27	12
1987	128		61								189	0
1988	168	14	101	15							269	29
1989	116	4	101	20							217	24
1990	167	6	64	12							231	18
1991	90	1	77	15							167	16
1992	135	27	62	21	417	134					614	182
1993	94	11	85	11	389	65					568	87
1994	43	4	74	34	178	40					295	78
1995	18	13	61	35	169	136					248	184
1996	42	5	64	40	192	31					298	76
1997	30	7									30	7
1998	25	11									25	11
1999	53	43	49	16	751	38					853	97
2000	59	4	87	0	787	14					933	18
2001	128	3	56	7	1,652	49					1,836	59
2002	63	50	48	56	1,545	217					1,656	323
2003	64	62	14	91	1,225	617					1,303	770
2004	29	41	22	39	0	0					51	80
2005	14	8	19	13	0	0					33	21
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0					0	0
2007	2	0	3	0	0	0					5	0
2008	7	2	6	8	0	0			13		26	10
2009	3	0	0	0	0	0			29		32	0
2010	2	0	3	1	0	0	1,364	140	8	8	1,377	149
2011	22	28	0	1	0	0	799	219	13	6	834	254
2012	54	31	8	8	0	0	467	49	44	5	573	93
2013	6	4	4	8	0	0	1,406	268	1	19	1,417	299
2014	18	12	5	6	0	0	1,319	127	19	5	1,361	150
2015	22	23	3	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	59
Averages												
85-14	55	14	41	18	348	64					533	105
05-14	13	9	5	5	0	0					566	98

Appendix B. 7. Index counts of Stikine River large Chinook salmon escapements, 1979–2015.

Inriver run and escapement generated from mark-recapture studies, inriver and marine harvest as reported in ADF&G fisheries data series reports
Total run from jointly accepted US and Canadian harvest estimates. Terminal run includes only harvest in the Stikine River and District 108.

	Above border	Canadian		U.S.	Terminal	% to	Little Tahltan		Tahltan	Beatty	Andrew	Andrew
Year	Run	harvest	Escapement	harvest	Run	Little Tahltan	Weir	Aerial	Aerial	Aerial	Creek	Comments
1979								1,166	2,118		327	Weir inc. broodstock
1980								2,137	960	122	282	Weir inc. broodstock
1981								3,334	1,852	558	536	Weir inc. broodstock
1982								2,830	1,690	567	672	Weir inc. broodstock
1983								594	453	83	366	Weir inc. broodstock
1984								1,294		126	389	Weir inc. broodstock
1985							3,114	1,598	1,490	147	624	Foot
1986							2,891	1,201	1,400	183	1,381	Foot
1987							4,783	2,706	1,390	312	1,537	Heli
1988							7,292	3,796	4,384	593	1,100	Foot
1989							4,715	2,527		362	1,034	Aerial
1990							4,392	1,755	2,134	271	1,295	Foot
1991							4,506	1,768	2,445	193	780	Aerial
1992							6,627	3,607	1,891	362	1,517	Heli
1993							11,437	4,010	2,249	757	2,067	Foot
1994							6,373	2,422		184	1,115	Heli
1995							3,072	1,117	696	152	669	Foot
1996	31,718	2,931	28,787			0.167	4,821	1,920	772	218	653	Heli
1997	31,509	4,701	26,808			0.207	5,547	1,907	260	218	571	Foot
1998	28,133	2,354	25,779			0.189	4,873	1,385	587	125	950	Foot
1999	23,716	3,935	19,781			0.239	4,733	1,379			1,180	Aerial
2000	30,301	4,245	26,056			0.254	6,631	2,720			1,346	Aerial
2001	66,646	3,517	63,129			0.154	9,730	4,258			2,055	Aerial
2002	53,893	3,438	50,455	3,587	57,480	0.148	7,476	Missed peak survey time due to w			1,708	Aerial
2003	49,881	2,866	47,015	3,895	53,776	0.123	6,492	1,903			1,160	Foot
2004	52,538	4,048	48,490	9,599	62,137	0.338	16,381	6,014			2,991	Foot
2005	59,885	20,049	39,836	27,882	87,767	0.182	7,253				1,979	Foot
2006	40,181	15,776	24,405	22,060	62,241	0.158	3,860				2,124	Foot
2007	25,069	10,510	14,559	10,885	35,954	0.039	562				1,736	Aerial
2008	26,284	7,932	18,352	7,335	33,619	0.145	2,663				981	Heli
2009	15,118	2,316	12,803	1,350	16,468	0.175	2,245				628	Aerial
2010	18,312	3,196	15,116	1,303	19,615	0.070	1,057				1,205	Heli
2011	17,652	3,170	14,482	2,145	19,797	0.073	1,058				936	Foot
2012	27,542	5,215	22,327	2,370	29,912	0.032	720				587	Heli
2013	20,154	3,371	16,783	1,566	21,720	0.052	878				920	Foot
2014*	27,701	3,335	24,366	1,622	29,323	0.007	169	121	514	15	1,261	Foot
2015	25,855	4,258	21,597	1,499	27,354	0.021	450	374	110	63	796	Foot
Averages												
05-14	27,790	7,487	20,303	7,852	35,642	0	2,047				1,236	

*escapement includes an estimate of mortality that occurred at the Tahltan landslide: (24,499*0.5335(prop. Tahltan Chinook)*0.70(mortality at landslide)=9,134

Appendix B. 8. General stock proportions and harvest of sockeye salmon in the Alaskan commercial gillnet fishery; District 106 & 108, 1982–2015.

Estimates based on SPA 1982-2011; CSI 2011 to present.

	D106		D106-41/42		D106-[illegible]		D108	
Year	Other	Total Stikine	Other	Total Stikine	Other	Total Stikine	Other	Total Stikine
1982	0.806	0.194						
1983	0.884	0.116						
1984	0.926	0.074						
1985	0.898	0.102	0.881	0.119	0.930	0.070	0.064	0.936
1986	0.982	0.018	0.970	0.030	0.998	0.002	0.223	0.777
1987	0.983	0.017	0.982	0.018	0.984	0.016	0.125	0.875
1988	0.980	0.020	0.980	0.020	0.979	0.021	0.251	0.749
1989	0.968	0.032	0.956	0.044	0.984	0.016	0.171	0.829
1990	0.979	0.021	0.974	0.026	0.985	0.015	0.523	0.477
1991	0.876	0.124	0.837	0.163	0.940	0.060	0.291	0.709
1992	0.828	0.172	0.823	0.177	0.841	0.159	0.214	0.786
1993	0.738	0.262	0.696	0.304	0.808	0.192	0.345	0.655
1994	0.833	0.167	0.802	0.198	0.925	0.075	0.534	0.466
1995	0.876	0.124	0.851	0.149	0.921	0.079	0.339	0.661
1996	0.799	0.201	0.724	0.276	0.990	0.010	0.184	0.816
1997	0.847	0.153	0.807	0.193	0.944	0.056	0.188	0.812
1998	0.905	0.095	0.887	0.113	0.947	0.053	0.223	0.777
1999	0.763	0.237	0.719	0.281	0.867	0.133	0.180	0.820
2000	0.876	0.124	0.833	0.167	0.954	0.046	0.331	0.669
2001	0.857	0.143	0.829	0.171	0.901	0.099	0.874	0.126
2002	0.856	0.144	0.831	0.169	0.915	0.085	0.995	0.005
2003	0.838	0.162	0.796	0.204	0.971	0.029	0.345	0.655
2004	0.721	0.279	0.641	0.359	0.948	0.053	0.131	0.869
2005	0.791	0.209	0.744	0.256	0.939	0.061	0.306	0.694
2006	0.726	0.274	0.602	0.398	0.941	0.059	0.197	0.803
2007	0.591	0.409	0.493	0.507	0.943	0.057	0.312	0.688
2008	0.445	0.555	0.328	0.672	0.691	0.309	0.199	0.801
2009	0.618	0.382	0.540	0.460	0.832	0.168	0.183	0.817
2010	0.877	0.123	0.792	0.208	0.970	0.030	0.233	0.767
2011	0.790	0.211	0.691	0.309	0.956	0.044	0.197	0.803
2012	0.809	0.191	0.728	0.272	0.961	0.039	0.150	0.850
2013	0.754	0.246	0.655	0.345	0.939	0.061	0.254	0.746
2014	0.885	0.115	0.815	0.185	0.976	0.024	0.210	0.790
2015	0.885	0.115	0.817	0.183	0.979	0.021	0.297	0.703
Averages								
83-14	0.827	0.173	0.774	0.226	0.929	0.071	0.292	0.708
05-14	0.728	0.272	0.639	0.361	0.915	0.085	0.224	0.776
1982	156,130	37,671						
1983	43,192	5,650						
1984	84,902	6,751						
1985	237,929	27,058	151,525	20,563	86,404	6,495	68	992
1986	143,022	2,687	82,676	2,571	60,346	116	933	3,252
1987	134,083	2,344	77,752	1,413	56,331	931	203	1,418
1988	90,652	1,877	56,202	1,135	34,450	742	313	933
1989	186,562	6,172	103,099	4,787	83,463	1,385	1,725	8,358
1990	181,904	3,901	102,210	2,712	79,694	1,189	6,055	5,519
1991	126,240	17,864	74,767	14,588	51,473	3,277	5,233	12,754
1992	168,184	34,971	120,641	25,967	47,543	9,004	11,300	41,417
1993	151,918	54,037	90,421	39,438	61,497	14,599	26,500	50,374
1994	175,801	35,247	126,312	31,214	49,489	4,033	51,965	45,259
1995	181,619	25,679	113,848	19,865	67,771	5,814	26,015	50,741
1996	248,492	62,608	162,016	61,768	86,476	840	28,373	125,777
1997	142,766	25,752	95,719	22,956	47,047	2,796	17,533	75,506
1998	102,701	10,734	70,140	8,912	32,561	1,822	4,917	17,114
1999	80,026	24,809	52,717	20,608	27,313	4,197	6,578	30,023
2000	78,931	11,145	48,202	9,661	30,729	1,484	5,245	10,588
2001	140,590	23,423	82,215	17,004	58,375	6,419	533	77
2002	48,060	8,075	32,415	6,615	15,645	1,460	207	1
2003	97,984	18,920	70,483	18,112	27,501	808	14,526	27,632
2004	83,793	32,467	55,055	30,874	28,738	1,593	13,511	89,882
2005	87,144	23,048	62,221	21,426	24,923	1,622	30,403	69,062
2006	66,791	25,189	35,144	23,215	31,647	1,975	12,061	49,237
2007	54,625	37,855	35,691	36,720	18,934	1,136	22,027	48,554
2008	13,590	16,943	6,766	13,886	6,824	3,057	7,108	28,571
2009	69,179	42,805	44,431	37,795	24,749	5,009	6,712	29,968
2010	98,563	13,887	46,831	12,274	51,732	1,613	7,631	25,106
2011	115,324	30,765	63,576	28,380	51,748	2,385	10,127	41,351
2012	36,761	8,705	21,665	8,090	15,096	615	3,301	18,693
2013	37,109	12,114	21,030	11,070	16,079	1,044	5,243	15,366
2014	51,720	6,710	26,791	6,087	24,929	623	4,162	15,643
2015	107,892	14,028	57,830	12,947	50,063	1,080	6,809	16,087
Averages								
83-14	112,615	21,147	71,085	18,657	43,317	2,936	11,017	31,306
05-14	63,081	21,802	36,415	19,894	26,666	1,908	10,877	34,155

Appendix B. 9. Stikine River stock proportions and harvest of sockeye salmon in the Alaskan commercial gillnet fishery; Districts 106 & 108, 1982–2015.

Estimates based on SPA 1982-2011; GSI 2011 to present.

	D106			D106-41/42			D106-30			D108		
Year	All Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	All Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	All Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	All Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem
1982												
1983	0.103		0.013									
1984	0.029		0.044									
1985	0.091		0.011	0.109		0.010	0.056		0.013	0.292		0.644
1986	0.014		0.004	0.024		0.006	0.000		0.002	0.094		0.683
1987	0.010		0.007	0.015		0.003	0.004		0.012	0.438		0.437
1988	0.020		0.001	0.019		0.001	0.021		0.000	0.178		0.571
1989	0.006		0.026	0.009		0.036	0.002		0.015	0.034		0.795
1990	0.005		0.016	0.008		0.018	0.001		0.013	0.111		0.366
1991	0.100		0.024	0.129		0.034	0.052		0.008	0.395		0.314
1992	0.070		0.102	0.088		0.089	0.022		0.138	0.258		0.528
1993	0.098		0.164	0.134		0.169	0.036		0.156	0.256		0.399
1994	0.142		0.025	0.166		0.032	0.069		0.006	0.362		0.103
1995	0.081	0.001	0.043	0.099	0.001	0.048	0.047	0.000	0.032	0.455	0.006	0.200
1996	0.166	0.028	0.007	0.228	0.039	0.009	0.008	0.001	0.001	0.622	0.069	0.125
1997	0.058	0.079	0.016	0.079	0.101	0.014	0.009	0.026	0.021	0.362	0.261	0.189
1998	0.015	0.080	0.000	0.017	0.096	0.000	0.010	0.043	0.000	0.189	0.244	0.343
1999	0.057	0.061	0.118	0.074	0.079	0.128	0.018	0.020	0.095	0.414	0.201	0.205
2000	0.020	0.085	0.019	0.028	0.116	0.023	0.007	0.027	0.012	0.132	0.261	0.275
2001	0.039	0.079	0.025	0.032	0.112	0.028	0.049	0.029	0.021	0.000	0.005	0.121
2002	0.037	0.072	0.035	0.049	0.087	0.034	0.009	0.039	0.037	0.000	0.000	0.005
2003	0.075	0.053	0.035	0.097	0.068	0.040	0.005	0.005	0.019	0.179	0.062	0.414
2004	0.241	0.020	0.018	0.315	0.026	0.018	0.031	0.005	0.017	0.613	0.018	0.239
2005	0.182	0.000	0.027	0.227	0.000	0.029	0.041	0.000	0.020	0.437	0.000	0.257
2006	0.203	0.056	0.016	0.304	0.078	0.016	0.027	0.017	0.015	0.588	0.081	0.135
2007	0.322	0.082	0.005	0.403	0.099	0.005	0.028	0.021	0.007	0.474	0.147	0.067
2008	0.165	0.238	0.152	0.168	0.336	0.169	0.158	0.033	0.118	0.352	0.291	0.159
2009	0.215	0.090	0.077	0.287	0.104	0.068	0.016	0.050	0.103	0.360	0.225	0.232
2010	0.047	0.051	0.026	0.084	0.088	0.036	0.005	0.011	0.015	0.356	0.178	0.234
2011	0.094	0.066	0.050	0.146	0.098	0.065	0.005	0.013	0.025	0.445	0.142	0.216
2012	0.046	0.073	0.072	0.070	0.111	0.091	0.002	0.003	0.034	0.171	0.204	0.475
2013	0.068	0.060	0.118	0.099	0.089	0.156	0.008	0.007	0.047	0.180	0.125	0.440
2014	0.053	0.031	0.031	0.090	0.053	0.043	0.006	0.003	0.015	0.335	0.140	0.315
2015	0.038	0.046	0.030	0.064	0.077	0.041	0.002	0.004	0.015	0.294	0.132	0.276
Averages												
83-14	0.091	0.067	0.042	0.121	0.091	0.047	0.026	0.018	0.035	0.302	0.133	0.316
05-14	0.139	0.075	0.057	0.188	0.106	0.068	0.030	0.016	0.040	0.370	0.153	0.253
1982												
1983	5,020		631									
1984	2,673		4,078									
1985	24,045		3,013	18,801		1,762	5,244		1,251	310		683
1986	2,081		606	2,070		501	11		105	393		2,858
1987	1,376		968	1,155		258	221		710	710		708
1988	1,813		64	1,071		64	742		0	222		711
1989	1,111		5,061	957		3,830	154		1,231	341		8,017
1990	915		2,986	801		1,911	114		1,075	1,280		4,239
1991	14,364		3,501	11,541		3,048	2,823		453	7,112		5,642
1992	14,187		20,784	12,961		13,005	1,226		7,778	13,599		27,818
1993	20,204		33,833	17,446		21,992	2,758		11,841	19,688		30,686
1994	29,876		5,371	26,164		5,050	3,712		321	35,222		10,037
1995	16,715	125	8,839	13,292	125	6,448	3,423	0	2,391	34,950	461	15,330
1996	51,598	8,821	2,189	50,924	8,731	2,113	674	90	76	95,837	10,621	19,319
1997	9,764	13,232	2,756	9,327	11,937	1,692	437	1,295	1,064	33,644	24,288	17,574
1998	1,678	9,020	36	1,326	7,555	31	352	1,465	5	4,170	5,383	7,561
1999	5,986	6,424	12,399	5,421	5,782	9,405	563	641	2,993	15,156	7,371	7,497
2000	1,827	7,612	1,706	1,617	6,727	1,317	210	885	389	2,097	4,138	4,353
2001	6,339	12,965	4,119	3,164	11,063	2,777	3,175	1,902	1,342	0	3	74
2002	2,055	4,058	1,962	1,896	3,394	1,325	159	664	637	0	0	1
2003	8,736	6,145	4,039	8,595	6,016	3,501	141	129	538	7,562	2,615	17,455
2004	28,027	2,382	2,058	27,098	2,244	1,532	929	138	526	63,347	1,869	24,666
2005	20,080	0	2,968	18,979	0	2,447	1,101	0	521	43,467	0	25,595
2006	18,640	5,122	1,427	17,729	4,553	933	911	569	494	36,021	4,944	8,272
2007	29,759	7,612	484	29,196	7,182	342	563	430	142	33,439	10,398	4,716
2008	5,031	7,261	4,651	3,467	6,936	3,483	1,564	325	1,168	12,547	10,365	5,659
2009	24,085	10,080	8,640	23,623	8,589	5,583	462	1,491	3,057	13,188	8,271	8,508
2010	5,231	5,775	2,882	4,959	5,210	2,105	272	565	776	11,645	5,811	7,651
2011	13,750	9,693	7,323	13,454	8,972	5,954	296	721	1,368	22,916	7,307	11,127
2012	2,108	3,338	3,259	2,079	3,292	2,718	29	46	541	3,760	4,492	10,443
2013	3,326	2,978	5,810	3,192	2,866	5,013	134	112	797	3,720	2,582	9,065
2014	3,103	1,815	1,792	2,954	1,734	1,399	149	80	394	6,631	2,781	6,231
2015	4,676	5,652	3,699	4,562	5,460	2,925	114	193	773	6,728	3,033	6,326
Averages												
83-14	11,734	6,223	5,007	11,175	5,645	3,718	1,085	577	1,466	17,432	5,685	10,083
05-14	12,511	5,367	3,924	11,963	4,933	2,998	548	434	926	18,733	5,695	9,727

Appendix B. 10. Tahltan sockeye salmon stock proportions and harvest of in the Alaskan commercial gillnet fishery; Districts 106 & 108, 1994–2015.

	D106			D106-41/42			D106-30			D108		
Year	All Tahltan	TahltanEnhance	WildTahltan	All Tahltan	TahltanEnhance	WildTahltan	All Tahltan	TahltanEnhance	WildTahltan	All Tahltan	TahltanEnhance	WildTahltan
1994	0.142	0.033	0.108	0.166	0.040	0.127	0.069	0.015	0.055	0.362	0.116	0.246
1995	0.081	0.036	0.044	0.099	0.051	0.049	0.047	0.010	0.036	0.455	0.257	0.198
1996	0.166	0.019	0.147	0.228	0.025	0.203	0.008	0.002	0.006	0.622	0.070	0.552
1997	0.098	0.021	0.037	0.079	0.023	0.056	0.009	0.015	-0.006	0.362	0.102	0.260
1998	0.015	0.002	0.013	0.017	0.003	0.014	0.010	0.000	0.010	0.189	0.008	0.182
1999	0.057	0.003	0.054	0.074	0.004	0.070	0.018	0.001	0.017	0.414	0.024	0.390
2000	0.020	0.003	0.017	0.028	0.004	0.024	0.007	0.000	0.007	0.132	0.032	0.100
2001	0.039	0.010	0.029	0.032	0.015	0.017	0.049	-0.002	0.047	0.000	0.000	0.000
2002	0.037	0.012	0.024	0.049	0.017	0.031	0.009	0.000	0.009	0.000	0.000	0.000
2003	0.075	0.036	0.039	0.097	0.047	0.050	0.005	0.001	0.004	0.179	0.087	0.092
2004	0.241	0.097	0.144	0.315	0.125	0.191	0.031	0.020	0.011	0.613	0.252	0.361
2005	0.182	0.094	0.088	0.227	0.123	0.104	0.041	0.002	0.039	0.437	0.258	0.179
2006	0.203	0.113	0.090	0.304	0.174	0.130	0.027	0.007	0.020	0.588	0.331	0.257
2007	0.322	0.200	0.122	0.403	0.251	0.152	0.028	0.015	0.013	0.474	0.324	0.150
2008	0.165	0.073	0.091	0.168	0.106	0.062	0.158	0.004	0.154	0.352	0.165	0.186
2009	0.215	0.063	0.152	0.287	0.084	0.203	0.016	0.004	0.012	0.360	0.097	0.262
2010	0.047	0.019	0.027	0.084	0.034	0.049	0.005	0.002	0.003	0.356	0.143	0.213
2011	0.094	0.051	0.043	0.146	0.079	0.067	0.005	0.003	0.003	0.445	0.191	0.254
2012	0.046	0.019	0.028	0.070	0.028	0.042	0.002	0.002	0.000	0.171	0.062	0.109
2013	0.068	0.032	0.035	0.099	0.048	0.051	0.008	0.002	0.006	0.180	0.093	0.088
2014	0.053	0.027	0.027	0.090	0.044	0.046	0.006	0.004	0.002	0.335	0.176	0.159
2015	0.038	0.016	0.023	0.064	0.026	0.038	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.294	0.130	0.164
Averages												
94-14	0.111	0.046	0.065	0.146	0.063	0.083	0.027	0.005	0.021	0.335	0.133	0.202
05-14	0.139	0.069	0.070	0.188	0.097	0.091	0.030	0.005	0.025	0.370	0.184	0.186
1994	29,876	7,019	22,857	26,164	6,230	19,934	3,712	789	2,923	35,222	11,286	23,936
1995	16,715	7,533	9,182	13,292	6,778	6,514	3,423	755	2,668	34,950	19,726	15,224
1996	51,598	5,772	45,826	50,924	5,584	45,340	674	188	486	95,837	10,796	85,041
1997	9,764	3,483	6,281	9,327	2,733	6,594	437	750	-313	33,644	9,500	24,144
1998	1,678	201	1,477	1,326	201	1,125	352	0	352	4,170	170	4,000
1999	5,986	288	5,698	5,421	266	5,155	563	22	541	15,156	877	14,279
2000	1,827	254	1,573	1,617	254	1,363	210	0	210	2,097	506	1,591
2001	6,339	1,592	4,747	3,164	1,441	1,723	3,175	151	3,024	0	0	0
2002	2,055	680	1,375	1,896	680	1,216	159	0	159	0	0	0
2003	8,736	4,186	4,550	8,595	4,161	4,434	141	25	116	7,562	3,666	3,896
2004	28,027	11,306	16,721	27,098	10,713	16,385	929	593	336	63,347	26,073	37,274
2005	20,080	10,356	9,724	18,979	10,292	8,687	1,101	64	1,037	43,467	25,614	17,853
2006	18,640	10,363	8,277	17,729	10,126	7,603	911	237	674	36,021	20,259	15,762
2007	29,759	18,506	11,253	29,196	18,198	10,998	563	308	255	33,439	22,867	10,572
2008	5,031	2,240	2,791	3,467	2,196	1,271	1,564	44	1,520	12,547	5,899	6,648
2009	24,085	7,053	17,032	23,623	6,938	16,685	462	115	346	13,188	3,560	9,628
2010	5,231	2,140	3,091	4,959	2,035	2,924	272	105	167	11,645	4,665	6,980
2011	13,750	7,449	6,301	13,454	7,300	6,155	296	150	146	22,916	9,834	13,083
2012	2,108	852	1,256	2,079	824	1,255	29	28	1	3,760	1,372	2,388
2013	3,326	1,583	1,743	3,192	1,551	1,640	134	32	102	3,720	1,909	1,811
2014	3,103	1,553	1,550	2,954	1,446	1,508	149	107	42	6,631	3,484	3,147
2015	4,676	1,920	2,756	4,562	1,862	2,700	114	58	56	6,728	2,968	3,760
Averages												
94-14	13,701	4,972	8,729	12,784	4,759	8,024	917	212	704	22,825	8,670	14,155
05-14	12,511	6,210	6,302	11,963	6,091	5,873	548	119	429	18,733	9,946	8,787

Appendix B. 11. Stikine River sockeye salmon harvest in the U.S. Subsistence fishery, 2004–2015.

Stocks were proportioned based on using inriver stock comps

	Stikine								
Year	All Tahltan	Tuya	Mainsten	Total	All Tahltan	Tuya	MainstemhltanEnhan		WildTahltan
2004	0.664	0.026	0.311	243	161	6	75	65	96
2005	0.662	0.020	0.318	252	167	5	80	77	90
2006	0.672	0.144	0.185	390	262	56	72	146	116
2007	0.541	0.165	0.294	244	132	40	72	67	65
2008	0.385	0.326	0.289	428	165	139	124	80	85
2009	0.541	0.244	0.215	723	391	176	156	101	290
2010	0.417	0.289	0.294	1,653	689	479	485	184	505
2011	0.467	0.205	0.328	1,741	814	356	571	309	505
2012	0.246	0.262	0.492	1,302	320	341	641	113	207
2013	0.346	0.166	0.489	1,655	572	274	809	231	341
2014	0.523	0.255	0.223	1,527	798	389	340	381	418
2015	0.435	0.279	0.286	1,844	803	515	527	277	525

Appendix B. 12. Stock proportions of sockeye salmon in the Alaskan District 106 and 108 test fisheries, 1984–2015.

Table only includes years when test fisheries were operated and data based on SPA

					Stikine			
Year	Alaska	Canada	All Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	Total	ahltanEnhanc	WildTahltan
Sub-district 106-41 (Summer Strait) Proportions								
1984	0.658	0.269	0.029		0.044	0.074		
1985	0.480	0.401	0.109		0.010	0.119		
1986	0.834	0.149	0.008		0.009	0.017		
1987	0.816	0.166	0.015		0.003	0.018		
1988	0.868	0.098	0.034		0.000	0.034		
1989	0.624	0.304	0.017		0.056	0.072		
1990	0.548	0.416	0.014		0.022	0.035		
—								
1994	0.500	0.250	0.250		0.000	0.250	0.083	0.167
Sub-district 106-41 (Summer Strait) harvest								
1984	901	368	40		61	101		
1985	2,085	1,741	475		44	519		
1986	819	146	8		9	17		
1987	2,169	442	39		9	47		
1988	886	100	35		0	35		
1989	1,274	621	34		114	148		
1990	1,237	939	31		49	80		
—								
1994	6	3	3		0	3		
Sub-district 106-30 (Clarence Strait) Proportions								
1986	0.726	0.272	0.000		0.002	0.002		
1987	0.844	0.140	0.004		0.012	0.016		
1988	0.746	0.254	0.000		0.000	0.000		
1989	0.514	0.486	0.000		0.000	0.000		
Subdistrict 106-30 (Clarence Strait) harvest								
1986	263	99	0		1	1		
1987	758	126	3		11	15		
1988	12	4	0		0	0		
1989	19	18	0		0	0		
District 106 Proportions								
1984	0.658	0.269	0.029		0.044	0.074		
1985	0.480	0.401	0.109		0.010	0.119		
1986	0.805	0.182	0.006		0.007	0.013		
1987	0.823	0.160	0.012		0.006	0.017		
1988	0.867	0.100	0.033		0.000	0.033		
1989	0.622	0.307	0.016		0.055	0.071		
1990	0.548	0.416	0.014		0.022	0.035		
—								
1994	0.500	0.250	0.250		0.000	0.250	0.000	0.250
District 106 harvest								
1984	901	368	40		61	101		
1985	2,085	1,741	475		44	519		
1986	1,082	245	8		9	17		
1987	2,928	568	42		20	62		
1988	898	104	35		0	35		
1989	1,293	639	34		114	148		
1990	1,237	939	31		49	80		
—								
1994	6	3	3		0	3	0	3
District 108 Proportions								
1985	0.064	0.000	0.292		0.644	0.936		
1986	0.134	0.044	0.486		0.336	0.822		
1987	0.125	0.000	0.438		0.437	0.875		
1988	0.205	0.049	0.132		0.614	0.746		
1989	0.132	0.084	0.072		0.712	0.784		
1990	0.417	0.172	0.094		0.318	0.411		
1991	0.128	0.128	0.494		0.251	0.745		
1992	0.149	0.076	0.333		0.442	0.774		
1993	0.168	0.109	0.475		0.248	0.719		
—								
1998	0.064	0.041	0.353	0.438	0.104	0.895	0.016	0.336
1999	0.162	0.019	0.481	0.298	0.041	0.820	0.028	0.453
2000	0.110	0.116	0.302	0.321	0.150	0.774	0.062	0.240
District 108 harvest								
1985	81	0	367		810	1,177		
1986	76	25	274		190	464		
1987	36	0	127		127	254		
1988	93	22	59		277	336		
1989	137	87	75		739	814		
1990	361	149	81		275	356		
1991	114	114	441		224	665		
1992	194	99	432		574	1,006		
1993	51	33	144		75	219		
—								
1998	224	145	1,238	1,538	365	3,141	57	1,181
1999	776	89	2,309	1,430	197	3,936	135	2,174
2000	516	544	1,416	1,505	705	3,626	291	1,125

Appendix B. 13. All harvest in of sockeye salmon in Canadian commercial and assessment fisheries, 1972–2015.

All Tuya Area fish considered to be Tuya fish.

	Commercial/FN				Test					Tahltan Area		Tuya Area	
Year	LRCF	URCF	Telegraph Aboriginal	Total Canadian treaty harvest	Drift Net	Set Net	Additional Drifts	Tuya Assesment	Test total	ESSR	Oto samples	ESSR	Oto samples
1972			4,373	4,373									
1973			3,670	3,670									
1974			3,500	3,500									
1975		270	1,982	2,252									
1976		733	2,911	3,644									
1977		1,975	4,335	6,310									
1978		1,500	3,500	5,000									
1979a	10,534		3,000	13,534									
1980	18,119	700	2,100	20,919									
1981	21,551	769	4,697	27,017									
1982	15,397	195	4,948	20,540									
1983	15,857	614	4,649	21,120									
1984			5,327	5,327									
1985	17,093	1,084	7,287	25,464		1,340			1,340				
1986	12,411	815	4,208	17,434	412				412				
1987	6,138	498	2,979	9,615	385	1,283			1,668				
1988	12,766	348	2,177	15,291	325	922			1,247				
1989	17,179	493	2,360	20,032	364	1,243			1,607				
1990	14,530	472	3,022	18,024	447	1,493			1,940				
1991	17,563	761	4,439	22,763	503	1,872			2,375				
1992	21,031	822	4,431	26,284	393	1,971	594		2,958				
1993	38,464	1,692	7,041	47,197	440	1,384	1,925		3,749	1,752		0	
1994	38,462	2,466	4,167	45,095	179	414	840		1,433	6,852		0	
1995	45,622	2,355	5,490	53,467	297	850	1,423		2,570	10,740		0	
1996	66,262	1,101	6,918	74,281	262	338	712		1,312	14,339		216	
1997	56,995	2,199	6,365	65,559	245				245		378	2,015	
1998	37,310	907	5,586	43,803	190				190		390	6,103	
1999	32,556	625	4,874	38,055	410	803	4,683		5,896		429	2,822	
2000	20,472	889	6,107	27,468	374	1,015	989		2,378		406	1,283	
2001	19,872	487	5,241	25,600	967	2,223	91		3,281		50	0	410
2002	10,420	484	6,390	17,294	744	3,540	128		4,412		400	0	501
2003	51,735	454	6,595	58,784	997	2,173	186		3,356		400	7,031	0
2004	77,530	626	6,862	85,018	420	918	0		1,338		420	1,675	0
2005	79,952	605	5,333	85,890	339	1,312	0		1,651		400	0	148
2006	95,791	520	5,094	101,405	299	629	0		928		400	0	0
2007	56,913	912	2,188	60,013	435	673	0		1,108		200	0	151
2008	28,636	505	4,510	33,651	241	870	0	1,955	3,066		100		280
2009	39,409	2,476	5,148	47,033	250	1,092	0	2,144	3,486		349		214
2010	42,049	1,215	7,276	50,540	304	1,450	3	2,792	4,549		158		224
2011	47,575	972	6,893	55,440	590	2,525	21	2,878	6,014		340		153
2012	25,939	468	4,000	30,407	638	1,139	19	2,306	4,102		224		189
2013	24,290	876	7,528	32,694	294	1,008	24	2,144	3,470		0		207
2014	30,487	548	9,951	40,986	362	1,410	15	883	2,670		400		0
2015	51,660	202	8,184	60,046	468	1,397	0	0	1,865		0		0
Averages													
85-14	36,182	956	5,349	42,486	417	1,329			2,492				
05-14	47,104	910	5,792	53,806	375	1,211	8	2,157	3,104		257		157

[a] The lower river commercial Harvest in 1979 includes the upper river commercial harvest

Appendix B. 14. Sockeye salmon stock proportions and harvest by stock in the Canadian commercial and assessment fishery in the Stikine River, 1979–2015.

Stock compositions based on scale circuli counts 1970-1983; SPA in 1985; average of SPA and CPA 1986; SPA in 1987 and 1988; and egg diameter and otolith thermal marks in 1989-2011. Tuya stock comp comes from sampling at this terminal fishing site, except in 2013, used 2012 as a proxy.

	URCF			URCF			Telegraph Aboriginal			IRTF			Tuya Assessment		
Year	All Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	All Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	All Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	All Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	All Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem
1972							0.900	0.000	0.100						
1973							0.900	0.000	0.100						
1974							0.900	0.000	0.100						
1975				0.900	0.000	0.100	0.900	0.000	0.100						
1976				0.900	0.000	0.100	0.900	0.000	0.100						
1977				0.900	0.000	0.100	0.900	0.000	0.100						
1978				0.900	0.000	0.100	0.900	0.000	0.100						
1979	0.433		0.567				0.900	0.000	0.100						
1980	0.309		0.691	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.900	0.000	0.100						
1981	0.476		0.524	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.900	0.000	0.100						
1982	0.624		0.376	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.900	0.000	0.100						
1983	0.422		0.578	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.900	0.000	0.100						
1984							0.900	0.000	0.100						
1985	0.623		0.377	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.372		0.628			
1986	0.489		0.511	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.352		0.648			
1987	0.225		0.775	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.273		0.727			
1988	0.161		0.839	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.282		0.718			
1989	0.164		0.836	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.258		0.742			
1990	0.346		0.654	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.454		0.546			
1991	0.634		0.366	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.608		0.392			
1992	0.482		0.518	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.646		0.354			
1993	0.537		0.463	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.583		0.417			
1994	0.616		0.384	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.900	0.000	0.100	0.857		0.143			
1995	0.676	0.020	0.304	0.900	0.025	0.075	0.900	0.025	0.075	0.803	0.008	0.189			
1996	0.537	0.113	0.350	0.858	0.136	0.005	0.859	0.141	0.021	0.667	0.088	0.245			
1997	0.356	0.272	0.372	0.524	0.379	0.097	0.521	0.378	0.101	0.396	0.220	0.384			
1998	0.335	0.352	0.313	0.400	0.570	0.030	0.421	0.555	0.023	0.368	0.268	0.363			
1999	0.576	0.241	0.183	0.574	0.330	0.096	0.623	0.292	0.085	0.514	0.265	0.221			
2000	0.252	0.397	0.350	0.252	0.654	0.094	0.284	0.653	0.063	0.254	0.413	0.333			
2001	0.175	0.226	0.599	0.437	0.470	0.092	0.342	0.561	0.097	0.308	0.282	0.510			
2002	0.320	0.128	0.552	0.376	0.496	0.128	0.422	0.494	0.084	0.391	0.157	0.451			
2003	0.427	0.161	0.412	0.696	0.220	0.084	0.605	0.238	0.157	0.448	0.128	0.424			
2004	0.707	0.016	0.276	0.861	0.067	0.072	0.909	0.089	0.002	0.512	0.033	0.455			
2005	0.761	0.018	0.221	0.962	0.021	0.017	0.956	0.013	0.031	0.542	0.005	0.453			
2006	0.747	0.178	0.075	0.852	0.133	0.015	0.780	0.131	0.089	0.355	0.014	0.631			
2007	0.635	0.191	0.173	0.658	0.043	0.299	0.661	0.042	0.316	0.262	0.076	0.662			
2008	0.470	0.389	0.141	0.719	0.186	0.095	0.729	0.183	0.088	0.385	0.266	0.348	0.278	0.489	0.233
2009	0.601	0.250	0.149	0.668	0.303	0.029	0.686	0.281	0.033	0.323	0.187	0.490	0.220	0.714	0.067
2010	0.456	0.356	0.188	0.565	0.428	0.007	0.570	0.413	0.017	0.258	0.108	0.634	0.427	0.512	0.061
2011	0.495	0.212	0.293	0.678	0.288	0.034	0.670	0.284	0.046	0.268	0.154	0.578	0.343	0.568	0.089
2012	0.274	0.250	0.476	0.460	0.529	0.011	0.475	0.491	0.033	0.242	0.315	0.443	0.091	0.883	0.026
2013	0.347	0.193	0.460	0.578	0.279	0.143	0.505	0.290	0.205	0.236	0.016	0.748	0.136	0.722	0.142
2014	0.547	0.243	0.210	0.564	0.379	0.057	0.584	0.353	0.064	0.450	0.243	0.306	0.490	0.480	0.030
2015	0.444	0.290	0.266	0.587	0.378	0.035	0.584	0.396	0.020	0.516	0.312	0.172			
Averages															
79-14	0.461		0.422	0.746	0.168	0.086	0.751	0.159	0.090						
05-14	0.533	0.228	0.239	0.670	0.259	0.071	0.660	0.248	0.092	0.332	0.138	0.529			
1972							3,936		437						
1973							3,303		367						
1974							3,150		350						
1975				243		27	1,784		198						
1976				660		73	2,620		291						
1977				1,778		198	3,902		434						
1978				1,350		150	3,150		350						
1979	4,561		5,973				2,700		300						
1980	5,599		12,520	630		70	1,890		210						
1981	10,258		11,293	692		77	4,227		470						
1982	9,608		5,789	176		20	4,453		495						
1983	6,692		9,165	553		61	4,184		465						
1984							4,794		533						
1985	10,649		6,444	976		108	6,558		729	499		841			
1986	6,069		6,842	734		82	3,787		421	145		267			
1987	1,380		4,758	448		50	2,681		298	455		1,213			
1988	2,062		10,704	313		35	1,959		218	352		895			
1989	2,813		14,366	444		49	2,124		236	415		1,192			
1990	5,029		9,501	425		47	2,720		302	881		1,059			
1991	11,136		6,427	685		76	3,995		444	1,643		932			
1992	10,134		10,897	740		82	3,988		443	1,912		1,046			
1993	20,662		17,802	1,523		169	6,337		704	2,184		1,565			
1994	23,678		14,784	2,219		247	3,750		417	1,228		205			
1995	80,848	891	13,881	2,120	60	176	4,941	139	410	2,064	20	486			
1996	85,584	7,465	23,213	945	150	6	5,802	972	144	875	116	321			
1997	20,269	15,513	21,213	1,152	834	213	3,318	2,403	644	97	54	94			
1998	12,498	13,137	11,675	363	517	27	2,352	3,103	131	70	51	69			
1999	18,742	7,862	5,952	359	206	60	3,038	1,423	413	1,031	1,564	1,301			
2000	5,165	8,136	7,171	224	581	84	1,733	3,989	385	605	982	794			
2001	3,482	4,483	11,907	213	229	45	1,795	2,939	507	684	924	1,675			
2002	3,335	1,335	5,750	182	240	62	2,697	3,155	538	1,726	694	1,992			
2003	22,067	8,335	21,333	316	100	38	3,987	1,571	1,037	1,505	428	1,423			
2004	54,841	1,276	21,415	539	42	45	6,240	608	14	686	44	608			
2005	60,881	1,437	17,634	582	11	10	5,099	71	163	895	8	768			
2006	71,573	17,079	7,139	443	69	8	3,974	668	452	329	13	586			
2007	36,167	10,891	9,855	600	39	273	1,408	91	691	290	84	734			
2008	13,455	11,153	4,028	363	94	48	3,287	825	598	428	296	387	543	956	455
2009	23,666	9,852	5,891	1,654	749	73	3,530	1,449	169	434	251	657	471	1,530	144
2010	19,185	14,965	7,899	687	520	9	4,145	3,004	127	453	190	1,114	1,192	1,429	171
2011	23,530	10,106	13,939	659	280	33	4,620	1,957	316	841	482	1,813	988	1,634	257
2012	7,102	6,485	12,352	215	248	5	1,901	1,966	133	434	566	796	210	2,036	60
2013	8,430	4,679	11,182	506	244	126	3,804	2,183	1,540	313	21	992	292	1,547	305
2014	16,678	7,418	6,391	309	207	31	5,809	3,508	634	805	435	547	433	424	26
2015	22,924	15,000	13,786	119	76	7	4,780	3,239	165	962	582	321			
Averages															
79-14	17,652		11,045	676		75	3,712		431						
05-14	28,067	9,406	9,631	602	246	62	3,757	1,572	462	522	235	837			

Appendix B. 15. Tahltan sockeye salmon stock proportions and harvest by stock in the Canadian commercial and assessment fishery in the Stikine River, 1979–2015.

Stock compositions based on: scale circuli counts 1970-1983; SPA in 1985; average of SPA and GPA 1986; stock comp comes from direct sampling of respective fisheries

		LRCF			DRCF			Telegraph Aboriginal			LRTF			Tuya Assessment	
Year	All Tahltan	TahltanEnhance	WildTahltan	All Tahltan	TahltanEnhance	WildTahltan	All Tahltan	TahltanEnhance	WildTahltan	All Tahltan	TahltanEnhance	WildTahltan	All Tahltan	TahltanEnhance	WildTahltan
1994	0.616	0.000	0.616	0.900	0.128	0.772	0.900	0.128	0.772	0.857	0.000	0.857			
1995	0.676	0.195	0.481	0.900	0.260	0.640	0.900	0.260	0.640	0.893	0.284	0.519			
1996	0.537	0.066	0.471	0.858	0.110	0.748	0.859	0.136	0.713	0.667	0.082	0.585			
1997	0.306	0.072	0.234	0.534	0.108	0.416	0.521	0.108	0.413	0.306	0.082	0.314			
1998	0.333	0.030	0.303	0.400	0.030	0.370	0.421	0.022	0.399	0.368	0.021	0.347			
1999	0.576	0.021	0.554	0.574	0.005	0.570	0.623	0.028	0.596	0.514	0.019	0.495			
2000	0.252	0.039	0.213	0.252	0.000	0.252	0.284	0.009	0.275	0.254	0.040	0.215			
2001	0.175	0.032	0.143	0.437	0.133	0.304	0.342	0.065	0.277	0.208	0.038	0.171			
2002	0.530	0.074	0.246	0.576	0.087	0.489	0.422	0.095	0.327	0.391	0.091	0.300			
2003	0.427	0.131	0.296	0.696	0.214	0.482	0.605	0.201	0.403	0.448	0.111	0.337			
2004	0.707	0.285	0.422	0.881	0.380	0.501	0.909	0.371	0.538	0.512	0.207	0.305			
2005	0.761	0.352	0.409	0.962	0.240	0.722	0.956	0.235	0.721	0.542	0.198	0.344			
2006	0.747	0.416	0.331	0.852	0.421	0.431	0.780	0.382	0.398	0.555	0.397	0.158			
2007	0.635	0.321	0.315	0.658	0.235	0.423	0.693	0.257	0.436	0.262	0.105	0.157			
2008	0.470	0.228	0.242	0.719	0.121	0.598	0.729	0.121	0.608	0.385	0.183	0.203	0.278	0.122	0.156
2009	0.601	0.155	0.445	0.668	0.158	0.511	0.686	0.143	0.542	0.323	0.093	0.230	0.230	0.038	0.192
2010	0.456	0.122	0.334	0.565	0.221	0.345	0.570	0.227	0.342	0.258	0.060	0.198	0.427	0.190	0.237
2011	0.495	0.188	0.307	0.678	0.240	0.438	0.670	0.223	0.447	0.268	0.115	0.153	0.345	0.127	0.216
2012	0.274	0.096	0.177	0.460	0.152	0.308	0.475	0.173	0.302	0.242	0.115	0.127	0.091	0.037	0.054
2013	0.347	0.140	0.207	0.578	0.227	0.351	0.505	0.216	0.289	0.236	0.029	0.207	0.136	0.067	0.069
2014	0.547	0.261	0.286	0.564	0.233	0.332	0.584	0.238	0.346	0.450	0.199	0.252	0.490	0.120	0.370
2015	0.408	0.169	0.239	0.576	0.212	0.364	0.561	0.224	0.337	0.434	0.207	0.227			
Averages															
05-14	0.533	0.228	0.305	0.670	0.225	0.446	0.660	0.220	0.440	0.332	0.129	0.203	0.284	0.100	0.183
1994	23,678			2,219	315	1,904	3,750	533	3,217	1,228					
1995	30,848	8,912	21,936	2,120	612	1,508	4,941	1,427	3,514	2,064	729	1,335			
1996	35,384	4,387	30,997	945	121	824	5,802	871	4,931	875	108	767			
1997	20,269	4,094	16,175	1,152	238	914	3,308	687	2,631	97	20	77			
1998	12,498	747	11,751	363	27	336	2,352	125	2,227	70	4	66			
1999	18,742	696	18,046	339	3	336	3,038	135	2,903	3,031	113	2,918			
2000	5,165	801	4,364	224	0	224	1,733	52	1,681	605	94	511			
2001	3,482	632	2,850	213	65	148	1,795	341	1,454	684	124	560			
2002	3,335	776	2,559	182	42	140	2,097	605	2,092	1,726	402	1,324			
2003	22,067	6,763	15,304	316	97	219	3,987	1,328	2,659	1,505	374	1,131			
2004	54,841	22,124	32,717	539	238	301	6,240	2,549	3,691	686	277	409			
2005	60,881	28,174	32,707	582	145	437	5,099	1,254	3,845	895	327	568			
2006	71,573	39,888	31,685	443	219	224	3,974	1,946	2,028	329	183	146			
2007	36,167	18,266	17,901	600	214	386	1,406	518	888	290	116	174			
2008	13,455	6,533	6,922	363	61	302	3,287	547	2,740	428	203	225	543	239	304
2009	23,666	6,124	17,542	1,654	390	1,264	3,530	738	2,791	434	125	309	471	81	390
2010	19,185	5,126	14,059	687	268	419	4,145	1,654	2,490	453	105	348	1,192	530	662
2011	23,530	8,924	14,606	659	234	425	4,620	1,540	3,080	841	361	480	988	365	622
2012	7,102	2,498	4,604	215	71	144	1,901	692	1,209	434	206	228	210	86	124
2013	8,430	3,401	5,028	506	199	307	3,804	1,628	2,176	313	38	275	292	143	149
2014	16,678	7,953	8,725	309	127	182	5,809	2,369	3,440	805	355	450	433	106	327
2015	21,073	8,730	12,343	116	43	73	4,592	1,832	2,759	809	385	424			
Averages															
05-14	28,067	12,689	15,378	602	193	409	3,757	1,289	2,469	522	202	320			

Appendix B. 16. Tahltan Lake weir data with enhanced and wild Tahltan fish, 1979–2015.

	Weir count			Actual escapement			Broodstock taken			Sockeye otolith samples			Total spawners		
Year	Total Count	hltanEnhaWildTahltan		otalEscapemenltanEnhaWildTahlta			Total	hltanEnhanWildTahltan		Total	hltanEnhaWildTahlta		Total	hltanEnhaWildTahltan	
1979	10,211			10,211											
1980	11,018			11,018											
1981	50,790			50,790											
1982	28,257			28,257											
1983	21,256			21,256											
1984	32,777			32,777											
1985	67,326			67,326											
1986	20,280			20,280											
1987	6,958			6,958											
1988	2,536			2,536											
1989	8,316			8,316			2,210								
1990	14,927			14,927			3,302								
1991	50,135			50,135			3,552								
1992	59,907			59,907			3,694								
1993	53,362	1,167	52,195	51,610	1,129	50,481	4,506	99	4,407				47,104	1,030	46,074
1994	46,363	7,919	38,444	39,511	6,749	32,762	3,378	577	2,801				36,133	6,172	29,961
1995	42,317	15,997	26,320	31,577	11,937	19,640	4,902	1,853	3,049				26,675	10,084	16,591
1996	52,500	6,121	46,379	38,161	4,449	33,712	4,402	513	3,889				33,759	3,936	29,823
1997	12,483	2,521	9,962	12,105	2,445	9,660	2,294	463	1,831	378	76	302	9,811	1,982	7,829
1998	12,658	717	11,941	12,268	691	11,577	3,099	75	3,024	390	26	364	9,169	616	8,553
1999	10,748	719	10,029	10,319	690	9,629	2,870	193	2,677	429	29	400	7,449	497	6,952
2000	6,076	1,230	4,846	5,670	1,148	4,522	1,717	347	1,370	406	82	324	3,953	801	3,152
2001	14,811	5,865	8,946	14,761	5,845	8,916	2,386	945	1,441	50	20	30	12,375	4,900	7,475
2002	17,740	5,212	12,528	17,340	5,097	12,243	3,051	1,298	1,753	400	115	285	14,289	3,799	10,490
2003	53,933	23,595	30,338	53,533	23,420	30,113	3,946	1,726	2,220	400	175	225	49,587	21,694	27,893
2004	63,372	31,439	31,933	62,952	31,244	31,708	4,243	1,250	2,993	420	195	225	58,709	29,994	28,715
2005	43,446	17,928	25,518	43,046	17,770	25,276	3,424	1,350	2,074	400	158	242	39,622	16,420	23,202
2006	53,855	25,966	27,889	53,455	25,772	27,683	3,403	1,646	1,757	400	194	206	50,052	24,126	25,926
2007	21,074	8,966	12,108	20,874	8,881	11,993	2,839	1,208	1,631	200	85	115	18,035	7,673	10,362
2008	10,516	5,344	5,172	10,416	5,295	5,121	2,364	1,152	1,212	100	49	51	8,052	4,143	3,909
2009	30,673	5,030	25,643	30,324	4,971	25,353	3,011	930	2,081	349	59	290	27,313	4,041	23,272
2010	22,860	9,670	13,190	22,702	9,596	13,106	4,484	1,807	2,677	158	74	84	18,218	7,789	10,429
2011	34,588	12,123	22,465	34,248	12,017	22,231	4,559	1,769	2,790	340	106	234	29,689	10,248	19,441
2012	13,687	5,851	7,836	13,463	5,764	7,699	3,949	1,836	2,113	224	87	137	9,514	3,928	5,586
2013	15,828	8,026	7,802	15,828	8,026	7,802	3,196	1,643	1,553	0	0	0	12,632	6,383	6,249
2014	40,145	19,189	20,956	39,745	18,998	20,747	2,881	1,622	1,259	400	191	209	36,864	17,376	19,488
2015	33,159	16,204	16,955	33,159	16,204	16,955	3,871	1,892	1,979	0	0	0	29,288	14,312	14,976
verages															
05-14	28,667	11,809	16,858	28,410	11,709	16,701	3,411	1,496	1,915	257	100	157	24,999	10,213	14,786

[a] excludes an estimated mortality of 3,970 Tahltan Lake sockeye as a result of the Tahltan River rockslide.

Appendix B. 17. Sockeye salmon harvest by stock in the Stikine River under Canadian ESSR licenses, 1992–2015.

	Tahltan Area ESSR License			Tuya Area ESSR		
Year	All Tahltan	TahltanEnhance	WildTahltan	Tuya	Total	otolith samples
1993	1,752	38	1,714		0	
1994	6,852	1,170	5,682		0	
1995	10,740	4,060	6,680		0	
1996	14,339	1,672	12,667	216	216	
1997				2,015	2,015	
1998				6,103	6,103	
1999				2,822	2,822	
2000				1,283	1,283	
2001					0	410
2002					0	501
2003				7,031	7,031	
2004				1,675	1,675	
2005					0	148
2006					0	0
2007					0	151
2008						280
2009						214
2010						224
2011						153
2012						189
2013						207
2014						0
2015						

Appendix B. 18. Estimated proportion of inriver run comprised of Tahltan, Tuya, and mainstem sockeye salmon, 1979–2015

In 1979-1988, there were US estimates and 1983-1988, they overlapped with estimates from Canada and the All tahltan estimate was oftened averaged. The estimates are from the LRCF, test, or average of LRCF and Test.

Year	All Tahltan	Tuya	Mainstem	Type
1979	0.433		0.567	
1980	0.305		0.695	
1981	0.475		0.525	
1982	0.618		0.382	
1983	0.456		0.544	
1984	0.493		0.507	
1985	0.466		0.534	
1986	0.449		0.551	
1987	0.304		0.696	
1988	0.172		0.828	
1989	0.188		0.812	
1990	0.417		0.583	
1991	0.561		0.439	
1992	0.496		0.504	
1993	0.477		0.523	
1994	0.606		0.394	LRCF
1995	0.578	0.016	0.406	LRCF
1996	0.519	0.104	0.377	LRCF
1997	0.297	0.229	0.474	LRCF
1998	0.309	0.348	0.344	LRCF
1999	0.545	0.245	0.209	LRCF
2000	0.260	0.391	0.349	LRCF
2001	0.202	0.268	0.530	test
2002	0.360	0.141	0.498	test
2003	0.421	0.158	0.421	test
2004	0.664	0.026	0.311	LRCF
2005	0.662	0.020	0.318	LRCF
2006	0.672	0.144	0.185	LRCF
2007	0.541	0.165	0.294	LRCF
2008	0.385	0.326	0.289	LRCF
2009	0.541	0.244	0.215	average
2010	0.417	0.289	0.294	average
2011	0.467	0.205	0.328	LRCF
2012	0.246	0.262	0.492	average
2013	0.346	0.166	0.489	average
2014	0.523	0.255	0.223	average
2015	0.435	0.279	0.286	LRCF
Averages				
79-14	0.441		0.448	
05-14	0.480	0.207	0.313	

Appendix B. 19. Aerial survey counts of Mainstem sockeye salmon stocks in the Stikine River drainage, 1984–2015.

The index represents the combined counts from eight spawning areas.

Year	Chutine River	Scud River	Porcupine Slough	Christina Creek	Craig River	Bronson Slough	Verrett Creek	Verrett Slough	Escapement Index
1984	526	769	69	130	102		640		2,236
1985	253	282	69	67	27		383		1,081
1986	139	151	6	0	0		270		566
1987	6	490	62	6	30		103		697
1988	14	219	22	7	0		114		376
1989	29	269	133	10	60	60	180	68	809
1990	24	301	31	4	0	0	301	82	743
1991	0	100	61		7	32	179	8	387
1992	164	1,242	90	50	17	138	163	22	1,886
1993	57	321	141	28	2	79	107	142	877
1994	267	292	66			62	147	114	948
1995	13	260	11			72	47	31	434
1996	134	351	149			27	54	338	1,053
1997	204	271	25			12	116	32	660
1998	230	246	89			9	183	135	892
1999	56	301	64			54	98	78	651
2000	47	86	86			32	0	90	341
2001	601	2,037	268			163	217	232	3,518
2002	239	216	95			13	353	0	916
2003	240	71	239			0	54	0	604
2004	245	262	56			0	85	0	648
2005	66	124	111			23	158	76	558
2006	276	288	59			0	140	180	943
2007	0	17	34	0		3	45	21	120
2008	83	41	33	0		0	15	231	403
2009	51	45	0			0	17	0	113
2010	103	300	187	0		0	310	217	1,117
2011				No Surveys Conducted					0
2012	0	0	15			aborted	aborted	aborted	15
2013	2	22	151			6	16	94	291
2014	52	332	22			0	172	67	645
2015				high dirty water--all spawning areas					0
Averages									
84-14	137	324	81			33	161	94	791
05-14	70	130	68			4	109	111	421

Appendix B. 20. Stikine River sockeye salmon run size, 1979–2015.

Harvest includes test and assessment fisheries and otolith samples and escapement includes fish later captured for broodstock

	Stikine River					All Tahltan				
Year	Above border Run	Canadian Harvest	Escapement	U.S. Harvest	Terminal Run	Above border Run	Canadian Harvest	Escapement	U.S. Harvest	Terminal Run
1979	40,353	13,534	26,819	8,299	48,652	17,472	7,261	10,211	5,076	22,548
1980	62,743	20,919	41,824	23,206	85,949	19,137	8,119	11,018	11,239	30,376
1981	138,879	27,017	111,862	27,538	166,417	65,968	15,178	50,790	16,189	82,157
1982	68,761	20,540	48,221	42,482	111,243	42,493	14,236	28,257	20,981	63,474
1983	71,683	21,120	50,563	5,774	77,457	32,681	11,428	21,256	5,075	37,759
1984	76,211	5,327	70,884	7,750	83,961	37,571	4,794	32,777	3,114	40,685
1985	184,747	26,804	157,943	29,747	214,494	86,008	18,682	67,326	25,197	111,205
1986	69,036	17,846	51,190	6,420	75,456	31,015	10,735	20,280	2,757	33,771
1987	39,264	11,283	27,981	4,077	43,342	11,923	4,965	6,958	2,255	14,178
1988	41,915	16,538	25,377	3,181	45,096	7,222	4,686	2,536	2,129	9,351
1989	75,058	21,639	53,419	15,492	90,550	14,111	5,795	8,316	1,561	15,672
1990	57,529	19,964	37,565	9,856	67,385	23,982	9,055	14,927	2,307	26,289
1991	120,153	25,138	95,015	31,284	151,437	67,394	17,259	50,135	21,916	89,311
1992	154,541	29,242	125,299	77,394	231,935	76,680	16,773	59,907	28,218	104,899
1993	176,160	52,698	123,462	104,630	280,790	84,068	32,458	51,610	40,036	124,104
1994	127,527	53,380	74,147	80,509	208,036	77,239	37,728	39,511	65,101	142,340
1995	142,308	66,777	75,531	76,420	218,728	82,290	50,713	31,577	51,663	133,955
1996	184,400	90,148	94,252	188,385	372,785	95,706	57,545	38,161	147,435	243,141
1997	125,657	68,197	57,460	101,258	226,915	37,319	25,214	12,105	43,408	80,727
1998	90,459	50,486	39,973	30,989	121,448	27,941	15,673	12,268	7,086	35,027
1999	65,879	47,202	18,677	58,765	124,644	35,918	25,599	10,319	23,449	59,367
2000	53,145	31,535	21,610	25,359	78,504	13,803	8,133	5,670	5,340	19,143
2001	103,755	29,341	74,414	23,500	127,255	20,985	6,224	14,761	6,339	27,324
2002	71,253	22,607	48,646	8,076	79,329	25,680	8,340	17,340	2,055	27,735
2003	194,425	69,571	124,854	46,552	240,977	88,808	28,275	53,533	16,298	98,106
2004	189,395	88,451	100,944	122,592	311,987	125,677	62,725	62,952	91,535	217,213
2005	167,570	88,089	79,482	92,362	259,932	110,903	67,857	43,046	63,714	174,617
2006	193,768	102,733	91,035	74,817	268,585	130,174	76,719	53,455	54,923	185,097
2007	110,132	61,472	48,660	86,654	196,786	59,537	38,663	20,874	63,330	122,867
2008	74,267	37,097	37,170	45,942	120,209	28,592	18,176	10,416	17,743	46,335
2009	111,780	51,082	60,699	73,495	185,275	60,428	30,104	30,324	37,664	98,092
2010	116,351	55,471	60,880	40,647	157,001	48,521	25,819	22,702	17,565	66,086
2011	139,541	61,947	77,594	73,857	213,399	65,226	30,978	34,248	37,480	102,706
2012	95,840	34,922	60,918	28,700	124,540	23,550	10,087	13,463	6,188	29,738
2013	84,380	36,371	48,009	29,136	113,515	29,173	13,345	15,828	7,618	36,791
2014	129,442	44,056	81,892	23,881	153,323	67,673	24,434	39,745	10,533	78,206
2015	142,334	61,911	80,423	31,958	174,292	61,944	28,785	33,159	12,207	74,151
Averages										
79-14	109,674	42,237	67,339	48,028	157,702	51,830	23,438	28,295	26,792	78,622
05-14	122,308	57,324	64,634	56,949	179,257	62,378	33,618	28,410	31,676	94,053

	Stikine Mainstem					Tuya				
Year	Above border Run	Canadian Harvest	Escapement	U.S. Harvest	Terminal Run	Above border Run	Canadian Harvest	Escapement	U.S. Harvest	Terminal Run
1979	22,880	6,273	16,608	3,223	26,103					
1980	43,606	12,800	30,806	11,967	55,573					
1981	72,911	11,839	61,072	11,349	84,260					
1982	26,267	6,304	19,964	21,501	47,768					
1983	38,999	9,692	29,307	699	39,698					
1984	38,640	533	38,107	4,636	43,276					
1985	98,739	8,122	90,617	4,550	103,289					
1986	38,022	7,111	30,910	3,663	41,685					
1987	27,342	6,318	21,023	1,822	29,164					
1988	34,693	11,852	22,841	1,052	35,745					
1989	60,947	15,844	45,103	13,931	74,878					
1990	33,547	10,909	22,638	7,549	41,096					
1991	52,759	7,879	44,880	9,368	62,126					
1992	77,861	12,469	65,392	49,176	127,037					
1993	92,033	20,240	71,792	64,594	156,627					
1994	50,288	15,652	34,636	15,408	65,696					
1995	57,802	14,953	42,850	24,169	81,971	2,216	1,112	1,104	586	2,802
1996	69,536	23,684	45,852	21,508	91,044	19,158	8,919	10,239	19,442	38,600
1997	59,600	22,164	37,436	20,330	79,930	28,738	20,819	7,919	37,520	66,258
1998	31,077	11,902	19,175	7,962	39,039	31,442	22,911	8,531	15,941	47,383
1999	13,797	7,726	6,071	20,092	33,889	16,165	13,877	2,288	15,224	31,389
2000	18,563	8,431	10,132	6,764	25,327	20,779	14,971	5,808	13,255	34,034
2001	54,987	14,132	40,855	4,193	59,180	27,783	8,985	18,798	12,968	40,751
2002	35,496	8,342	27,154	1,963	37,459	10,078	5,925	4,153	4,058	14,136
2003	81,803	23,831	57,972	21,494	103,297	30,814	17,463	13,349	8,760	39,574
2004	58,809	22,080	36,728	26,799	85,608	4,909	3,645	1,264	4,257	9,166
2005	53,343	18,555	34,788	28,517	81,860	3,325	1,677	1,648	131	3,456
2006	35,788	8,185	27,603	9,772	45,560	27,806	17,829	9,977	10,122	37,928
2007	32,418	11,553	20,865	5,274	37,692	18,176	11,256	6,920	18,050	36,227
2008	21,494	5,316	16,178	10,434	31,928	24,180	13,604	10,576	17,765	41,945
2009	24,082	6,933	17,148	17,304	41,385	27,271	14,044	13,226	18,527	45,798
2010	34,152	9,320	24,831	11,018	45,169	33,682	20,332	13,350	12,064	45,746
2011	45,750	16,357	29,393	19,021	64,771	28,565	14,612	13,953	17,356	45,921
2012	47,158	13,347	33,812	14,340	61,498	25,132	11,489	13,643	8,172	33,304
2013	41,236	14,144	27,091	15,684	56,920	13,972	8,882	5,090	5,833	19,805
2014	28,809	7,630	21,179	8,363	37,172	32,961	11,992	20,969	4,984	37,945
2015	40,661	14,229	26,432	10,552	51,212	39,729	18,897	20,832	9,200	48,929
Averages										
79-14	45,979	12,012	33,967	14,430	60,409					
05-14	36,423	11,134	25,289	13,973	50,396	23,507	12,572	10,935	11,301	34,808

Appendix B. 21. Coho salmon harvest in the Alaskan District 106 and 108 test fisheries, 1984–2015.

Table only includes years when test fisheries were operated.

Year	106-41/42	106-30	Total 106	108
1984	101		1,370	11
1985	301		4,345	11
1986	177		1,345	3
1987	799	95	3,558	13
1988	89	589	1,036	9
1989	275	412	2,080	45
1990	432	464	2,256	45
1991				18
1992				23
1993				0
1994			12	
---				142
1998				217
1999				140
2000				

2009				0

Appendix B. 22. Annual harvest of coho salmon in the Canadian lower and upper river commercial, Telegraph Aboriginal and the Canadian test fisheries, 1979–2015.

			Telegraph	Canada total	Test				All
Year	LRCF	URCF	Aboriginal	Stikine harvest	drift	set	additional	test total	harvest total
1972			0	0				0	0
1973			0	0				0	0
1974			0	0				0	0
1975		45	5	50				0	50
1976		13	0	13				0	13
1977		0	0	0				0	0
1978		0	0	0				0	0
1979	10,720		0	10,720				0	10,720
1980	6,629	40	100	6,769				0	6,769
1981	2,667	0	200	2,867				0	2,867
1982	15,904	0	40	15,944				0	15,944
1983	6,170	0	3	6,173				0	6,173
1984			1	1				0	1
1985	2,172	0	3	2,175				0	2,175
1986	2,278	0	2	2,280	226			226	2,506
1987	5,728	0	3	5,731	162	620		782	6,513
1988	2,112	0	5	2,117	75	130		205	2,322
1989	6,092	0	6	6,098	242	502		744	6,842
1990	4,020	0	17	4,037	134	271		405	4,442
1991	2,638	0	10	2,648	118	127		245	2,893
1992	1,850	0	5	1,855	75	193	0	268	2,123
1993	2,616	0	0	2,616	37	136	2	175	2,791
1994	3,377	0	4	3,381	71	0	0	71	3,452
1995	3,418	0	0	3,418	35	166	26	227	3,645
1996	1,402	0	2	1,404	55	0	0	55	1,459
1997	401	0	0	401	11			11	412
1998	726	0	0	726	207			207	933
1999	181	0	0	181	312	64	16	392	573
2000	298	0	3	301	60	181	195	436	737
2001	233	0	0	233	257	1,078	426	1,761	1,994
2002	82	0	0	82	306	1,323	1,116	2,745	2,827
2003	190	0	0	190	291	525	883	1,699	1,889
2004	271	0	4	275	352	135	0	487	762
2005	276	0	0	276	444	271	0	715	991
2006	72	0	0	72	343	181	0	524	596
2007	50	0	2	52	89	99	0	188	240
2008	2,398	0	0	2,398	321	216	0	537	2,935
2009	5,981	0	0	5,981	348	146	0	494	6,475
2010	5,301	0	0	5,301	488	253	0	741	6,042
2011	5,821	0	0	5,821	280	130	0	410	6,231
2012	6,188	0	0	6,188	393	43	0	436	6,624
2013	6,757	0	0	6,757	249	1,094	0	1,343	8,100
2014	5,409	0	0	5,409	83	259	0	342	5,751
2015	5,619	0	0	5,619	21	12	0	33	5,652
Averages									
85-14	2,611	0	2	2,613	209	313	127	562	3,176
05-14	3,825	0	0	3,826	304	269	0	573	4,399

Appendix B. 23. Index counts of Stikine River coho salmon escapements, 1984–2015.

Missing data due to poor survey conditions.

Year	Date	Katete West	Katete	Craig	Verrett	Bronson Slough	Scud Slough	Porcupine	Christina	Total
1984	10/30	147	313	0	15	42				517
1985	10/25	590	1,217	735	39	0	924	365		3,870
1988	10/28	32	227		175		97	53	0	584
1989	10/29	336	896	992	848	120	707	90	55	4,044
1990	10/30	94	548	810	494		664	430		3,040
1991	10/29	302	878	985	218		221	352		2,956
1992	10/29	295	1,346	949	320		462	316		3,688
1993	10/30						206	324		
1994	11/1-2	28	652	1,026	466		448	1,105		3,725
1995	10/30	211	208	1,419	574		621	719		3,752
1996	10/30	163	232	205	549		630	1,466		3,245
1997	11/01	2	0	19	116		272	648		1,057
1998	10/30	14	63	141	282		143	450		1,093
1999	11/05	163	773	891	490		661	894		3,872
2000	11/2-3				5		95	206		306
2001	11/2-3	207	1,401	3,121	708		1,571	397		7,405
2002	11/05	806	2,642	4,488	1,695		1,389	1,626		12,646
2003										
2004[a]	11/03	78	762	19	959		173	1,009		3,000
2005	10/31	300	1,195	444	353		218	689		3,199
2006	11/02	350	543	675	403		95	147		2,213
2007	11/10	66	190	567	240		153	341		1,557
2008[b]	11/01-05			535	501		86	25		1,147
2009	11/02	212	698	475	257		16	617		2,275
2010	11/03[a]	37	237	31	363		130	953		1,751
2011	11/04	182	689	459	309		437	468		2,542
2012	11/05[c]	aborted	aborted	aborted	aborted		3	336		
2013	11/05	449	191	675	249		23	53		1,640
2014	11/06	7	255	212	74		138	509		1,195
2015	11/07	15	168	608	66		61	263		1,181
Average										
84-14		211	673	828	412		392	540		2,935
05-14		200	500	453	305		130	414		1,947

[a] Veiwing conditions at the Craig River site were poor in 2004 and 2010.

[b] West Katete and Katete not survey due to inclement weather

[c] aborted to due ice condtions and inclement weather

Appendix B. 24. Effort in the Canadian fisheries, including assessment fisheries in the Stikine River, 1979–2015.

	Commercial license		LRCF		URCF		Test Fisheries	
	Chinook assessment[a]						standard test fisheries	
Year	Days	Permit Days	Days	Permit Days	Days	Permit Days	# of Drift	Set hours
1979			42.0	756				
1980			41.0	668				
1981			32.0	522	5.0	11.0		
1982			71.0	1,063	4.0	8.0		
1983			54.0	434	8.0	10.0		
1984				no fisheries				
1985			22.5	146	6.0	14.0		
1986			13.5	239	7.0	19.0	405	
1987			20.0	287	7.0	20.0	845	1,456
1988			26.5	320	6.5	21.5	720	1,380
1989			23.0	325	7.0	14.0	870	1,392
1990			29.0	328	7.0	15.0	673	1,212
1991			39.0	282	6.0	13.0	509	1,668
1992			55.0	235	13.0	28.0	312	1,249
1993			58.0	484	22.0	48.0	304	1,224
1994			74.0	430	50.0	68.0	175	456
1995			59.0	534	25.0	54.0	285	888
1996			81.0	439	59.0	75.0	245	312
1997			89.0	569	29.0	42.0	210	
1998			46.5	374	19.0	19.0	820	
1999			31.0	261	18.0	19.0	1,006	1,577
2000			23.3	227	9.3	19.8	694	3,715
2001			23.0	173	4.0	6.0	883	2,688
2002			21.0	169	9.0	12.0	898	2,845
2003			28.8	275	10.0	10.0	660	1,116
2004			43.0	431	11.0	11.0	778	524
2005			72.0	803	13.0	13.0	780	396
2006			68.7	775	15.0	15.0	720	312
2007			67.5	767	17.0	17.0	224	336
2008			55.0	566	13.0	13.0	730	396
2009			57.5	563	27.0	28.0	771	342
2010	8	94	37.3	349	12.0	15.0	860	468
2011	3	57	44.7	641	9.0	12.0	882	335
2012	1	18	36.6	19.6	6.0	12.0	936	239
2013	9	100	25.4	430.8	6.0	6.0	294	408
2014	8	94	28.2	280.0	4.0	4.0	315	696
2015	0	0	31.0	530	9.0	4.0	308	192
Averages								
85-14			43	391	15	22	614	1,063
05-14			49	520	12	14	651	393

[a] denotes an assessment/test fishery prosecuted with the commercial fleet

Appendix B. 25. Counts of adult sockeye salmon migrating through Tahltan Lake weir, 1959–2015.

	Weir	Date of Arrival			Weir	Total	Total		Samples	Otolith	Spawners			2014 Landslide mortality		
Year	Installed	First	50%	90%	Pulled	Count	escapement	Broodstock	or ISSR	Samples	Total	Enhanced	Wild	Total	Enhanced	Wild
1959	30-Jun	2-Aug	12-Aug	16-Aug		4,311	4,311									
1960	15-Jul	2-Aug	24-Aug	27-Aug		6,387	6,387									
1961	20-Jul	9-Aug	11-Aug	15-Aug		16,619	16,619									
1962	1-Aug	2-Aug	5-Aug	8-Aug		14,508	14,508									
1963	3-Aug					1,780	1,780									
1964	23-Jul	26-Jul	14-Aug	25-Aug		18,353	18,353									
1965*	19-Jul	18-Jul	2-Sep	7-Sep		1,471	1,471									
1966	12-Jul	3-Aug	13-Aug	21-Aug		21,580	21,580									
1967	11-Jul	14-Jul	21-Jul	28-Jul		38,801	38,801									
1968	11-Jul	21-Jul	25-Jul	8-Aug		19,726	19,726									
1969	7-Jul	11-Jul	18-Jul	31-Jul		11,805	11,805									
1970	5-Jul	25-Jul	1-Aug	11-Aug		8,419	8,419									
1971	12-Jul	19-Jul	28-Jul	12-Aug		18,523	18,523									
1972	13-Jul	13-Jul	19-Jul	31-Aug	21-Aug	52,545	52,545									
1973	10-Jul	24-Jul	30-Jul	7-Aug	1-Sep	2,877	2,877									
1974	3-Jul	28-Jul	3-Aug	17-Aug	13-Sep	8,101	8,101									
1975	10-Jul	25-Jul	8-Aug	17-Aug	28-Aug	8,159	8,159									
1976	16-Jul	29-Jul	1-Aug	6-Aug	24-Aug	24,111	24,111									
1977	6-Jul	11-Jul	16-Jul	10-Aug	25-Aug	42,960	42,960									
1978	10-Jul	10-Jul	20-Jul	29-Jul	26-Aug	22,788	22,788									
1979	9-Jul	23-Jul	1-Aug	11-Aug	31-Aug	10,211	10,211									
1980	4-Jul	15-Jul	22-Jul	12-Aug	3-Sep	11,018	11,018									
1981	30-Jun	16-Jul	26-Jul	3-Aug	8-Sep	50,790	50,790									
1982	2-Jul	10-Jul	19-Jul	29-Jul	4-Sep	28,257	28,257									
1983	27-Jun	5-Jul	22-Jul	5-Aug	7-Sep	21,256	21,256									
1984	20-Jun	19-Jul	24-Jul	3-Aug	29-Aug	32,777	32,777									
1985	28-Jun	18-Jul	31-Jul	6-Aug	5-Sep	67,326	67,326									
1986	10-Jul	26-Jul	4-Aug	11-Aug	4-Sep	20,280	20,280									
1987	14-Jul	21-Jul	4-Aug	13-Aug	27-Aug	6,958	6,958									
1988	16-Jul	16-Jul	6-Aug	14-Aug	29-Aug	2,536	2,536									
1989	7-Jul	9-Jul	1-Aug	14-Aug	4-Sep	8,316	8,316	2,210			6,106					
1990	6-Jul	15-Jul	26-Jul	3-Aug	28-Aug	14,927	14,927	3,302			11,625					
1991	30-Jun	17-Jul	25-Jul	7-Aug	5-Sep	50,135	50,135	3,552			46,583					
1992	9-Jul	18-Jul	25-Jul	3-Aug	2-Sep	59,907	59,907	3,694			56,213					
1993	7-Jul	10-Jul	28-Jul	10-Aug	11-Sep	53,362	51,610	4,506	1,752		47,104	1,030	46,074			
1994	7-Jul	14-Jul	30-Jul	9-Aug	7-Sep	46,363	39,511	3,378	6,852		36,133	6,172	29,961			
1995	8-Jul	9-Jul	24-Jul	12-Aug	16-Sep	42,317	31,577	4,902	10,740		26,675	10,084	16,591			
1996	6-Jul	14-Jul	22-Jul	04-Aug	10-Sep	52,500	38,161	4,402	14,339		33,759	3,936	29,823			
1997	9-Jul	15-Jul	25-Jul	26-Aug	26-Sep	12,483	12,105	2,294		378	9,811	1,982	7,829			
1998	9-Jul	11-Jul	25-Jul	26-Aug	17-Sep	12,658	12,268	3,099		390	9,169	616	8,553			
1999	10-Jul	19-Jul	31-Jul	13-Aug	15-Sep	10,748	10,319	2,870		429	7,449	497	6,952			
2000	9-Jul	21-Jul	25-Jul	03-Aug	4-Sep	6,076	5,670	1,717		406	3,953	801	3,152			
2001	08-Jul	19-Jul	31-Jul	09-Aug	14-Sep	14,811	14,761	2,386		50	12,375	4,900	7,475			
2002	07-Jul	12-Jul	25-Jul	08-Aug	14-Sep	17,740	17,340	3,051		400	14,289	3,799	10,490			
2003	07-Jul	11-Jul	29-Jul	08-Aug	18-Sep	53,933	53,533	3,946		400	49,587	21,694	27,893			
2004	07-Jul	12-Jul	25-Jul	10-Aug	15-Sep	63,372	62,952	4,243		420	58,709	29,994	28,715			
2005	07-Jul	11-Jul	04-Aug	25-Aug	15-Sep	43,946	43,046	3,424		400	39,622	16,420	23,202			
2006	09-Jul	12-Jul	27-Jul	20-Aug	13-Sep	53,855	53,455	3,403		400	50,052	24,126	25,926			
2007	09-Jul	20-Jul	08-Aug	19-Aug	15-Sep	21,074	20,874	2,839		200	18,035	7,673	10,362			
2008	13-Jul	21-Jul	30-Jul	10-Aug	18-Sep	10,516	10,416	2,364		100	8,052	4,143	3,909			
2009	09-Jul	13-Jul	18-Jul	04-Aug	14-Sep	30,673	30,324	3,011		349	27,313	4,041	23,272			
2010	07-Jul	10-Jul	29-Jul	12-Aug	15-Sep	22,860	22,702	4,484		158	18,218	7,789	10,429			
2011	09-Jul	13-Jul	18-Jul	07-Aug	31-Aug	34,588	34,248	4,559		340	29,689	10,248	19,441			
2012	09-Jul	16-Jul	24-Jul	08-Aug	30-Aug	13,687	13,463	3,949		224	9,514	3,928	5,586			
2013	07-Jul	16-Jul	20-Jul	02-Aug	08-Sep	15,828	15,828	3,196		0	12,632	6,383	6,249			
2014	16-Jul	22-Jul	25-Jul	31-Jul	11-Sep	40,145	39,745	2,881		400	36,864	17,376	19,488	3,494	1,656	1,838
2015	09-Jul	15-Jul	07-Aug	23-Aug	13-Sep	33,159	33,159	3,871		0	29,288	14,312	14,976			
Averages																
59-14	09-Jul	18-Jul	29-Jul	11-Aug	06-Sep	25,028	24,329									
05-14	09-Jul	14-Jul	26-Jul	11-Aug	11-Sep	28,667	28,410	3,411		257	24,999	10,213	14,786			

2014 it is presumed that 9% of the escapement died as a result of the Tahltan landslide

Appendix B. 26. Estimates of sockeye salmon smolt migrating through Tahltan Lake smolt weir, 1984–2015.

	Weir	Date of Arrival			Total	Total	Date and	Smolt	
Year	Installed	First	50%	90%	Count	Estimate	Expansion	Natural	Hatchery
1984	10-May	11-May	23-May	06-Jun		218,702			
1985	25-Apr	23-May	31-May	28-May		613,531			
1986	08-May	10-May	31-May	07-Jun		244,330			
1987[a]	07-May	15-May	23-May	24-May		810,432			
1988	01-May	08-May	20-May	06-Jun		1,170,136			
1989	05-May	08-May	22-May	06-Jun		580,574			
1990[b]		15-May	29-May	05-Jun	595,147	610,407	6/14 97.5%		
1991[c]	05-May	14-May	21-May	30-May	1,439,676	1,487,265	6/13 96.8%	1,220,397	266,868
1992[d]	07-May	13-May	21-May	27-May	1,516,150	1,555,026	6/14 97.5%	750,702	804,324
1993	07-May	11-May	17-May	22-May		3,255,045		2,855,562	399,483
1994	08-May	08-May	16-May	12-Jun		915,119		620,809	294,310
1995	05-May	06-May	13-May	11-Jun		822,284		767,027	55,257
1996	11-May	11-May	20-May	25-May		1,559,236		1,408,020	151,216
1997	07-May	11-May	23-May	30-May		518,202		348,685	169,517
1998	07-May	08-May	25-May	05-Jun		540,866		326,420	214,446
1999	06-May	10-May	09-Jun	15-Jun		762,033		468,488	293,545
2000	07-May	09-May	22-May	17-Jun		619,274		355,618	263,656
2001	06-May	07-May	24-May	18-Jun		1,495,642		841,268	654,374
2002	06-May	14-May	27-May	12-Jun		1,873,598		1,042,435	831,163
2003	06-May	11-May	29-May	06-Jun		1,960,480		979,442	981,038
2004	06-May	10-May	21-May	25-May		2,116,701		825,513	1,291,188
2005	06-May	07-May	17-May	25-May		1,843,804		943,929	899,875
2006	06-May	10-May	25-May	02-Jun		2,195,266		1,773,062	422,204
2007	06-May	16-May	21-May	28-May		1,055,114		644,987	410,127
2008	06-May	12-May	23-May	02-Jun		1,402,995		870,295	532,700
2009	06-May	14-May	26-May	01-Jun		746,045		484,929	261,116
2010	06-May	10-May	23-May	07-Jun		557,532		306,344	251,188
2011	07-May	17-May	26-May	01-Jun		1,632,119		960,531	671,588
2012	10-May	13-May	25-May	02-Jun		639,473		324,876	314,597
2013	08-May	10-May	23-May	28-May		2,387,669		1,671,368	716,301
2014	11-May	16-May	24-May	30-May	1,461,359	1,531,823	6/05 95.4%	980,367	551,456
2015	07-May	12-May	20-May	26-May	2,096,350	2,123,168		966,041	1,157,127
Averages									
84-14	06-May	11-May	23-May	02-Jun		1,216,798		907,128	487,564
05-14	07-May	12-May	23-May	31-May		1,399,184		896,069	503,115

[a] Estimate includes approximately 30,000 mortalities from overcrowding on May 22, 1987.
[b] Estimate of 595,147 on June 14 expanded by average % of outmigration by date (97.5%) from historical data.
[c] Estimate of 1,439,673 on June 13 expanded by average % of outmigration by date (96.8%) from historical data.
[d] Estimate of 1,516,150 on June 14 expanded by average % of outmigration by date (97.5%) from historical data.

Appendix B. 27. Weir counts of Chinook salmon at Little Tahltan River, 1985–2015.

Year	Weir Installed	Date of Arrival First	50%	90%	Total Count	Broodstock and Other	Natural Spawners	Landslide mortality
Large Chinook								
1985	03-Jul	04-Jul	30-Jul	06-Aug	3,114		3,114	
1986	28-Jun	29-Jun	21-Jul	05-Aug	2,891		2,891	
1987	28-Jun	04-Jul	24-Jul	02-Aug	4,783		4,783	
1988	26-Jun	27-Jun	18-Jul	03-Aug	7,292		7,292	
1989	25-Jun	26-Jun	23-Jul	02-Aug	4,715		4,715	
1990	22-Jun	29-Jun	23-Jul	04-Aug	4,392		4,392	
1991	23-Jun	25-Jun	20-Jul	03-Aug	4,506		4,506	
1992	24-Jun	04-Jul	21-Jul	30-Jul	6,627	-12	6,615	
1993	20-Jun	21-Jun	16-Jul	28-Jul	11,449	-12	11,437	
1994	18-Jun	28-Jun	22-Jul	02-Aug	6,387	-14	6,373	
1995	17-Jun	20-Jun	17-Jul	04-Aug	3,072	0	3,072	
1996	17-Jun	26-Jun	16-Jul	30-Jul	4,821	0	4,821	
1997	14-Jun	22-Jun	16-Jul	29-Jul	5,557	-10	5,547	
1998	13-Jun	19-Jun	14-Jul	29-Jul	4,879	-6	4,873	
1999	18-Jun	27-Jun	19-Jul	1-Aug	4,738	-5	4,733	
2000	19-Jun	23-Jun	21-Jul	5-Aug	6,640	-9	6,631	
2001	20-Jun	23-Jun	18-Jul	2-Aug	9,738	-8	9,730	
2002	20-Jun	23-Jun	18-Jul	27-Jul	7,490	-14	7,476	
2003	20-Jun	20-Jun	19-Jul	6-Aug	6,492	0	6,492	
2004	18-Jun	19-Jun	20-Jul	31-Jul	16,381	0	16,381	
2005	19-Jun	21-Jun	22-Jul	4-Aug	7,387	0	7,387	
2006	20-Jun	26-Jun	21-Jul	29-Jul	3,860	0	3,860	
2007	4-Jul	10-Jul	29-Jul	4-Aug	562	0	562	
2008	19-Jun	6-Jul	26-Jul	4-Aug	2,663	0	2,663	
2009	19-Jun	3-Jul	19-Jul	4-Aug	2,245	0	2,245	
2010	19-Jun	22-Jun	23-Jul	2-Aug	1,057	0	1,057	
2011	19-Jun	22-Jun	23-Jul	2-Aug	1,753	0	1,753	
2012	27-Jun	7-Jul	26-Jul	5-Aug	720	0	720	
2013	20-Jun	9-Jul	27-Jul	5-Aug	878	0	878	
2014	23-Jun	18-Jul	28-Jul	31-Jul	169		169	394
2015	19-Jun	14-Jul	24-Jul	27-Jul	450		450	
Averages								
85-14	21-Jun	27-Jun	21-Jul	02-Aug	4,909		4,906	
05-14	21-Jun	02-Jul	24-Jul	02-Aug	2,129	0	2,129	
nonlarge Chinook								
1985	03-Jul	04-Jul	31-Jul	10-Aug	316		316	
1986	28-Jun	03-Jul	25-Jul	06-Aug	572		572	
1987	28-Jun	03-Jul	26-Jul	06-Aug	365		365	
1988	26-Jun	27-Jun	17-Jul	02-Aug	327		327	
1989	25-Jun	26-Jun	23-Jul	02-Aug	199		199	
1990	22-Jun	05-Jul	22-Jul	30-Jul	417		417	
1991	23-Jun	03-Jul	24-Jul	07-Aug	313		313	
1992	24-Jun	12-Jul	22-Jul	30-Jul	131		131	
1993	20-Jun	30-Jun	14-Jul	01-Aug	60		60	
1994	18-Jun	02-Jul	22-Jul	05-Aug	121		121	
1995	17-Jun	22-Jun	28-Jul	10-Aug	135		135	
1996	17-Jun	12-Jul	25-Jul	05-Aug	22		22	
1997	14-Jun	26-Jun	21-Jul	1-Aug	54		54	
1998	13-Jun	26-Jun	20-Jul	7-Aug	37		37	
1999	18-Jun	1-Jul	23-Jul	6-Aug	202		202	
2000	19-Jun	23-Jun	20-Jul	5-Aug	108		108	
2001	20-Jun	23-Jun	27-Jul	3-Aug	269		269	
2002	20-Jun	26-Jun	21-Jul	7-Aug	618		618	
2003	20-Jun	30-Jun	21-Jul	5-Aug	334		334	
2004	18-Jun	21-Jun	19-Jul	31-Jul	250		250	
2005	19-Jun	29-Jun	23-Jul	4-Aug	231		231	
2006	20-Jun	7-Jul	23-Jul	5-Aug	93		93	
2007	04-Jul	15-Jul	29-Jul	1-Aug	12		12	
2008	19-Jun	14-Jul	25-Jul	29-Jul	139		139	
2009	19-Jun	9-Jul	19-Jul	4-Aug	99		99	
2010	19-Jun	7-Jul	26-Jul	4-Aug	221		221	
2011	27-Jun	7-Jul	26-Jul	4-Aug	194		194	
2012	27-Jun	11-Jul	18-Jul	27-Jul	51		51	
2013	20-Jun	13-Jul	27-Jul	3-Aug	183		183	
2014	23-Jun	18-Jul	28-Jul	31-Jul	39		39	91
2015	19-Jun	14-Jul	24-Jul	27-Jul	490		490	
Averages								
85-14	21-Jun	03-Jul	23-Jul	03-Aug	209		204	
05-14	22-Jun	10-Jul	24-Jul	01-Aug	126		126	

Landslide mortality estimate of Little Tahltan Chinook salmon 70% of reduction of 12% of harvest in FN fishery

Appendix B. 28. Historical pink and chum salmon harvest in the Canadian fisheries, 1979–2015.

	LRCF		URCF		FSC		Test	
	Pink [a]	Chum [a]	Pink [a]	Chum [a]	Pink [a]	Chum [a]	Pink [a]	Chum [a]
1972					0	0		
1973					0	0		
1974					0	0		
1975			0	0	0	0		
1976			0	0	0	0		
1977			0	0	0	0		
1978			0	0	0	0		
1979	1,994	424			0	0	1,994	424
1980	736	771	20	0	0	0	756	771
1981	3,713	1,128	0	0	144	0	3,857	1,128
1982	1,782	722	0	0	60	0	1,842	722
1983	1,043	274	0	4	77	26	1,120	304
1984					62	0	62	0
1985	2,321	532	0	0	35	4	2,356	536
1986	107	295	0	0	0	12	107	307
1987	646	432	0	19	0	8	646	459
1988	418	730	0	0	0	3	418	733
1989	825	674	0	0	0	0	825	674
1990	496	499	0	0	0	0	496	499
1991	394	208	0	0	0	0	394	208
1992	122	231	0	0	0	0	122	231
1993	29	395	0	0	0	0	29	395
1994	89	173	1	0	0	0	90	173
1995	48	256	0	0	0	7	48	263
1996	25	229	0	0	0	3	25	232
1997	269	222	0	0	0	0	269	222
1998	55	13	0	0	0	0	55	13
1999	11	8	0	0	0	0	11	8
2000	181	144	0	0	0	0	181	144
2001	78	56	0	0	0	0	78	56
2002	19	33	0	0	0	0	19	33
2003	850	112	0	0	0	0	850	112
2004	8	134	0	0	0	0	8	134
2005	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	39
2006	0	14	0	0	4	0	4	14
2007	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
2008	88	90	0	0	0	0	88	90
2009	362	193	0	0	0	0	362	193
2010	209	122	0	0	0	0	209	122
2011	3	99	0	0	0	0	3	99
2012	0	363	0	0	0	0	0	363
2013	161	461	0	0	0	0	161	461
2014			0	0	0	0	27	24
2015	297	179	0	0	0	0	27	24
Averages								
79-12	513	291	1	1	11	2	510	285
03-12	152	152	0	0	0	0	152	117

[a] does not include released fish

Appendix C. 1. Weekly Chinook salmon harvest in the U.S. fisheries in D111, 2015.

ONLY weekly reference--see the historcial Appendix D2 for final postseason estimate All weekly estimates are based on CWT for sport, gillnet, and troll harvest. PU seasonal total

	PU	D111sport			D111 gillnet				D111 troll			US large	Amalga Seine
SW	LargeTaku	Largetotal	Large non-Taku	Large Taku	Nonlarge	Large total	Large non-Taku	Large Taku	Largetotal	Large non-Taku	LargeTaku	Taku	non-Taku
18				0									
19				0									
20				0									
21				0									
22				0									
23				0									
24				0									
25				0				0					
26				0	252	289	82	207					
27				0	84	133		133					
28		953		0	56	71		71					10
Total	29	953	0	0	392	493	82	411	0	0	0	440	10

Appendix C. 2. Weekly Chinook salmon abundance estimates of above border run and harvest in the Canadian fisheries in the Taku River 2015.

	Above	Commercial		Assesment/Test fishery		Aboriginal			Total large	Spawning
SW	Border Run	Large	nonlarge	Large	nonlarge	Large	nonlarge	Rec	Harvest	Escapement
19				147	5				147	
20				261	14				261	
21				298	14				298	
22				232	27				232	
23				151	6				151	
24				163	15				163	
25				105	6				0	
26		350	137						350	
27		244	81						244	
28		155	46						155	
29		68	20						68	
30		25	11						25	
31		18	7						18	
32		6	2						6	
33		2	0							
34			1							
Inseason Estimate		868	305	1,357	87	117	12	105	2,447	
Postseason estimate										
	31,274	868	305	1,357	87	117	12	105	2,447	28,827

Appendix C. 3. Weekly sockeye salmon harvest of Alaskan D111 traditional and terminal common property commercial drift gillnet fishery, 2015.

	D111 Commercial gillnet						
	Gillnet	Traditional StatArea specific harvests				Terminal	Amalga Seine
SW	D111 Total	111-32	111-31/90	111-20	111-34	111-33	111-55
25	0						
26	2,022	1,848	174				
27	2,161	2,029	132				
28	3,418	3,349	69				253
29	1,699	1,325	374				300
30	8,776	7,858	683	235			329
31	14,396	13,433	900	63			30
32	11,663	11,373	1	289			
33	5,535	3,713	583	365	874		
34	19,058	1,116		91	2,139	15,712	
35	11,074	608	11		532	9,923	
36	3,520	505	50		265	2,700	
37	104	104					
38	4	4					
39	1	1					
40	0	0					
41	0						
Total	83,431	47,266	2,977	1,043	3,810	28,335	912

Appendix C. 4. Weekly stock proportions of sockeye salmon harvested in the Alaskan District 111 traditional commercial drift gillnet fishery, 2015.

Does not include Port Snettisham harvests. Taku wild stock composition estimates are based on GSI, see Appendix G. 4 for GSI details.

	D111 Commercial gillnet												Amalga seine	
	Taku harvest proportions													
	Taku Lakes		Tatsamenie		Little Trapper	Taku	Total	Wild Sust/	U.S.	Stikine	Total	Total	Taku	
SW	Other	Mainstem	Wild	Enhanced	Enhanced	Wild	Taku	other	Enhanced	Enhanced	Enhanced	Wild	Wild	Enhance
25						0.000	0.000				0.000	0.000		
26	0.267	0.642	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.910	0.910	0.090	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000		
27	0.487	0.482	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.969	0.969	0.018	0.005	0.007	0.013	0.987		
28	0.481	0.445	0.000	0.003	0.000	0.927	0.930	0.054	0.016	0.000	0.019	0.981		0.000
29	0.295	0.535	0.000	0.005	0.000	0.830	0.835	0.062	0.085	0.018	0.108	0.892		0.000
30	0.200	0.615	0.000	0.003	0.000	0.815	0.818	0.063	0.111	0.008	0.122	0.878		**0.000**
31	0.236	0.587	0.001	0.007	0.000	0.823	0.830	0.075	0.092	0.002	0.101	0.899		**0.000**
32	0.156	0.557	0.010	0.002	0.000	0.723	0.725	0.068	0.199	0.007	0.209	0.791		
33	0.078	0.607	0.008	0.003	0.000	0.693	0.696	0.042	0.260	0.002	0.265	0.735		
34	**0.078**	**0.607**	**0.008**	**0.003**	**0.000**	0.693	0.696	**0.042**	**0.260**	**0.002**	0.265	0.735		
35	**0.078**	**0.607**	**0.008**	**0.003**	**0.000**	0.693	0.696	**0.042**	**0.260**	**0.002**	0.265	0.735		
36	**0.078**	**0.607**	**0.008**	**0.003**	**0.000**	0.693	0.696	**0.042**	**0.260**	**0.002**	0.265	0.735		
37	**0.078**	**0.607**	**0.008**	**0.003**	**0.000**	0.693	0.696	**0.042**	**0.260**	**0.002**	0.265	0.735		
38	**0.078**	**0.607**	**0.008**	**0.003**	**0.000**	0.693	0.696	**0.042**	**0.260**	**0.002**	0.265	0.735		
39	**0.078**	**0.607**	**0.008**	**0.003**	**0.000**	0.693	0.696	**0.042**	**0.260**	**0.002**	0.265	0.735		
40	**0.078**	**0.607**	**0.008**	**0.003**	**0.000**	0.693	0.696	**0.042**	**0.260**	**0.002**	0.265	0.735		
41	**0.078**	**0.607**	**0.008**	**0.003**	**0.000**	0.693	0.696	**0.042**	**0.260**	**0.002**	0.265	0.735		
Total	0.219	0.575	0.004	0.004	0.000	0.798	0.801	0.063	0.131	0.005	0.139	0.861		0.000
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
26	540	1,299	0	0	0	1,839	1,839	183	0	0	0	2,022		0
27	1,052	1,042	0	0	0	2,095	2,095	39	11	16	27	2,134		0
28	1,644	1,522	1	11	0	3,167	3,178	186	54	0	65	3,353		0
29	502	908	0	8	0	1,410	1,418	105	145	31	184	1,515		0
30	1,753	5,401	0	25	0	7,154	7,179	930	978	69	1,072	7,704		0
31	3,393	8,451	8	98	0	11,852	11,950	1,085	1,327	34	1,459	12,936		0
32	1,816	6,501	114	29	0	8,431	8,460	792	2,326	85	2,440	9,223		0
33	362	2,830	39	16	0	3,230	3,246	195	1,210	10	1,236	3,425		0
34	94	733	10	4	0	837	841	50	313	2	320	887		0
35	48	376	5	2	0	429	431	26	161	1	164	455		0
36	43	337	5	2	0	385	387	23	144	1	147	408		0
37	8	63	1	0	0	72	72	4	27	0	28	76		0
38	0	2	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	0	1	3		0
39	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1		0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Total	11,254	29,467	183	194	0	40,904	41,099	3,238	6,698	250	7,143	44,142		0

Appendix C. 5. Weekly sockeye salmon abundance estimates of above border run and harvest in the Canadian fisheries in the Taku River, 2015.

Based on post-season mark-recapture estimate apportioned by fishwheel CPUE.

SW	Above Border Run	Commercial		Assesment/ Test	Aboriginal	Above Border Escapement
		All	Taku			
22						
23						
24						
25	2,442			6		
26	3,062	653	653		7	
27	2,611	751	751			
28	9,678	586	586			
29	16,704	1,109	1,103			
30	38,599	3,317	3,299			
31	6,244	4,862	4,862		3	
32	33,879	1,598	1,598		25	
33	7,881	1,686	1,686		19	
34	10,834	1,622	1,613		13	
35	10,423	2,286	2,286			
36	4,515	1,161	1,161		7	
37	1,033	116	116			
38	1,526			25		
39	1,053			18		
40					2	
Postseason	150,483	19,747	19,714	49	76	130,644
Expanded	152,372	19,747	19,714	49	85	132,524

Appendix C. 6. Estimates of wild and enhanced sockeye salmon stock harvested in the Canadian commercial fishery in the Taku River by week, 2015.

Enhanced estimates based on harvest expanations of thermally marked fish. Does not inlcude Port Snettisham harvests.

SW	Little Trapper Enhanced	Tatsamenie Enhanced	Stikine Enhanced	US Enhanced	Taku Wild	Little Trapper Enhanced	Tatsamenie Enhanced	Stikine Enhanced	US Enhanced	Taku Wild
25										
26	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	0	0	0	0	653
27	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	0	0	0	0	751
28	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	0	0	0	0	586
29	0.000	0.000	0.005	0.000	0.995	0	0	6	0	1,103
30	0.000	0.005	0.005	0.000	0.989	0	18	18	0	3,282
31	0.000	0.005	0.000	0.000	0.995	0	26	0	0	4,836
32	0.000	0.011	0.000	0.000	0.989	0	17	0	0	1,581
33	0.000	0.005	0.000	0.000	0.995	0	9	0	0	1,677
34	0.000	0.005	0.005	0.000	0.989	0	9	9	0	1,605
35	0.000	0.011	0.000	0.000	0.989	0	25	0	0	2,261
36	0.000	0.016	0.000	0.000	0.984	0	19	0	0	1,142
37	0.000	0.020	0.000	0.000	0.980	0	2	0	0	114
Total	0.000	0.006	0.002	0.000	0.992	0	123	32	0	19,592

Appendix C. 7. Weekly coho salmon harvest in the traditional Alaskan District 111 and StatArea 111-32 (Taku Inlet), commercial drift gillnet fishery, 2015.

	D111 Total			111-32
SW	Total	Hatchery	Wild	
25			0	
26	166		166	130
27	142		142	101
28	166		166	129
29	1,187		1,187	404
30	2,123		2,123	1,696
31	1,420		1,420	1,187
32	2,519		2,519	2,451
33	891		891	650
34	455		455	411
35	1,394	162	1,232	1,318
36	4,165	542	3,623	4,014
37	4,217	1,769	2,448	4,217
38	1,511	185	1,326	1,511
39	2,462	1,877	585	2,462
40	351	256	95	351
41			0	
Total	23,169	4,791	18,378	21,032

Appendix C. 8. Weekly coho salmon abundance estimates of above border run and harvest in the Canadian fisheries in the Taku River, 2015.

	Above border	Harvest				Above border
SW	Run	Commercial	Aboriginal	Recreational	Assesment/test	Escapement
18						
19						
20						
21						
22						
23						
24						
25						
26						
27		1				
28		8	1			
29		0	34			
30		405	4			
31		1,011	15			
32		470	15			
33		532	42			
34	78,513	809	33			
35		1,506	18			
36	75,013	2,511	77			
37		633				
38	56,292				500	
39	61,294				500	
40	64,717		60		474	
41	70,361				524	
Before SW34		2,427				
SW34 to end		5,459				
Postseason Estimate	70,361	7,886	299	0	1,998	60,178

Appendix C. 9. Weekly effort in the Alaskan traditional District 111 and StatArea 111–32 (Taku Inlet), commercial drift gillnet fishery, 2015.

		D111			D111-32		
	Start		Days	Boat		Days	Boat
SW	Date	Boats	Open	Days	Boats	Open	Days
25	14-Jun			0			0
26	21-Jun	72	3.0	216	66	3.0	198
27	28-Jun	73	2.0	146	63	2.0	126
28	5-Jul	61	2.0	122	55	2.0	110
29	12-Jul	93	2.0	186	74	1.0	74
30	19-Jul	91	3.0	273	70	3.0	210
31	26-Jul	67	5.0	335	59	5.0	295
32	2-Aug	51	4.0	204	49	4.0	196
33	9-Aug	49	4.0	196	43	4.0	172
34	16-Aug	16	4.0	64	9	4.0	36
35	23-Aug	18	3.0	54	16	3.0	48
36	30-Aug	31	4.0	124	24	4.0	96
37	6-Sep	34	3.0	102	34	3.0	102
38	13-Sep	21	2.0	42	21	2.0	42
39	20-Sep	17	2.0	34	17	2.0	34
40	27-Sep	6	1.0	6	6	1.0	6
41	4-Oct			0			0
Total			44.0	2,104		43.0	1,745

Appendix C. 10. Weekly effort in the Canadian commercial and assessment fisheries in the Taku River, 2015.

		Commercial			Assesment/test		
SW	Start Date	Average Permits	Days Fished	Permit Days	Average Permits	Days Fished	Permit Days
18							
19	3-May				2.00	0.92	1.83
20	10-May				3.70	2.08	7.71
21	17-May				4.00	3.50	14.00
22	24-May				4.30	0.88	3.76
23	31-May				5.00	0.21	1.04
24	7-Jun				4.00	0.25	1.00
25	14-Jun				5.00	0.25	1.25
26	21-Jun	6.00	2.00	12.00			
27	28-Jun	5.67	3.00	17.00			
28	5-Jul	6.00	2.00	12.00			
29	12-Jul	6.00	2.00	12.00			
30	19-Jul	8.50	4.00	34.00			
31	26-Jul	8.60	5.00	43.00			
32	2-Aug	8.00	3.00	24.00			
33	9-Aug	8.67	3.00	26.00			
34	16-Aug	7.33	3.00	22.00			
35	23-Aug	9.00	3.00	27.00			
36	30-Aug	9.00	4.00	36.00			
37	6-Sep	6.00	1.00	6.00			
38	13-Sep						
39	20-Sep						
40	27-Sep						
41	4-Oct						
Total			35	271		8	31

Appendix C. 11. Daily counts of adult sockeye salmon passing through Tatsamenie weir, 2015.

	Tatsamenie		
		Cumulative	
Date	Count	Count	Percent
9-Aug	Weir installed August 9, 2015		
18-Aug	0	0	0.0
19-Aug	8	8	0.5
20-Aug	0	8	0.5
21-Aug	0	8	0.5
22-Aug	4	12	0.8
23-Aug	0	12	0.8
24-Aug	1	13	0.8
25-Aug	4	17	1.1
26-Aug	0	17	1.1
27-Aug	3	20	1.3
28-Aug	98	118	7.7
29-Aug	10	128	8.3
30-Aug	42	170	11.1
31-Aug	112	282	18.3
1-Sep	36	318	20.7
2-Sep	58	376	24.5
3-Sep	49	425	27.7
4-Sep	51	476	31.0
5-Sep	110	586	38.1
6-Sep	40	626	40.7
7-Sep	27	653	42.5
8-Sep	38	691	45.0
9-Sep	62	753	49.0
10-Sep	121	874	56.9
11-Sep	14	888	57.8
12-Sep	207	1,095	71.2
13-Sep	65	1,160	75.5
14-Sep	31	1,191	77.5
15-Sep	46	1,237	80.5
16-Sep	9	1,246	81.1
17-Sep	21	1,267	82.4
18-Sep	19	1,286	83.7
19-Sep	34	1,320	85.9
20-Sep	7	1,327	86.3
21-Sep	1	1,328	86.4
22-Sep	10	1,338	87.1
23-Sep	11	1,349	87.8
24-Sep	21	1,370	89.1
25-Sep	30	1,400	91.1
26-Sep	28	1,428	92.9
27-Sep	17	1,445	94.0
28-Sep	9	1,454	94.6
29-Sep	25	1,479	96.2
30-Sep	10	1,489	96.9
1-Oct	11	1,500	97.6
2-Oct	19	1,519	98.8
3-Oct	2	1,521	99.0
4-Oct	8	1,529	99.5
5-Oct	8	1,537	100.0
6-Oct	0	1,537	100.0
7-Oct		1,537	100.0
8-Oct		1,537	100.0
9-Oct		1,537	100.0
10-Oct		1,537	100.0
11-Oct		1,537	100.0
7-Oct	weir pulled		

	Total	Wild enhanced	
Holding below weir			
Escapement to lake	1,537	896	641
Outlet spawners			
otolith samples	163	95	68
Broodstock [a]	598	349	249
Spawners	939		

[a] Broodstock included 369 females and 229 males from which gametes were collected, 5 female and 5 male mortalities, and 134 females and 24 males which were held and released unspawned. The spawning success of the released fish is not known.

Appendix C. 12. Daily counts of adult sockeye salmon passing through Little Trapper Lake weir, 2015.

Date	Count	Cumulative Count	Cumulative Percent
29-Jul	0	0	0.0
30-Jul	0	0	0.0
31-Jul	0	0	0.0
1-Aug	57	57	0.4
2-Aug	0	57	0.4
3-Aug	781	838	6.3
4-Aug	814	1,652	12.5
5-Aug	976	2,628	19.8
6-Aug	1,005	3,633	27.4
7-Aug	807	4,440	33.5
8-Aug	756	5,196	39.2
9-Aug	590	5,786	43.7
10-Aug	393	6,179	46.6
11-Aug	96	6,275	47.3
12-Aug	335	6,610	49.9
13-Aug	329	6,939	52.4
14-Aug	458	7,397	55.8
15-Aug	267	7,664	57.8
16-Aug	218	7,882	59.5
17-Aug	275	8,157	61.5
18-Aug	300	8,457	63.8
19-Aug	216	8,673	65.4
20-Aug	131	8,804	66.4
21-Aug	138	8,942	67.5
22-Aug	291	9,233	69.7
23-Aug	287	9,520	71.8
24-Aug	405	9,925	74.9
25-Aug	364	10,289	77.6
26-Aug	447	10,736	81.0
27-Aug	174	10,910	82.3
28-Aug	286	11,196	84.5
29-Aug	206	11,402	86.0
30-Aug	244	11,646	87.9
31-Aug	279	11,925	90.0
1-Sep	215	12,140	91.6
2-Sep	274	12,414	93.7
3-Sep	32	12,446	93.9
4-Sep	101	12,547	94.7
5-Sep	132	12,679	95.7
6-Sep	124	12,803	96.6
7-Sep	81	12,884	97.2
8-Sep	122	13,006	98.1
9-Sep	98	13,104	98.9
10-Sep	47	13,151	99.2
11-Sep	84	13,235	99.9
12-Sep	18	13,253	100.0

	Total	Wild	TMR
Holding below weir			
Escapement to lake	13,253		
Outlet spawners			
otolith samples			
Broodstock a			
Spawners	13,253		

Appendix C. 13. Daily counts of adult sockeye salmon passing through the King Salmon Lake weir, 2015.

Date	Count	Cumulative Count	Cumulative Percent
5-Jul	Weir installed July 5		
17-Jul	27	27	1.6
18-Jul	0	27	1.6
19-Jul	0	27	1.6
20-Jul	0	27	1.6
21-Jul	0	27	1.6
22-Jul	8	35	2.1
23-Jul	0	35	2.1
24-Jul	40	75	4.5
25-Jul	0	75	4.5
26-Jul	35	110	6.5
27-Jul	0	110	6.5
28-Jul	0	110	6.5
29-Jul	9	119	7.1
30-Jul	36	155	9.2
31-Jul	0	155	9.2
1-Aug	97	252	15.0
2-Aug	0	252	15.0
3-Aug	69	321	19.1
4-Aug	173	494	29.4
5-Aug	85	579	34.4
6-Aug	0	579	34.4
7-Aug	174	753	44.7
8-Aug	114	867	51.5
9-Aug	0	867	51.5
10-Aug	0	867	51.5
11-Aug	0	867	51.5
12-Aug	105	972	57.8
13-Aug	177	1,149	68.3
14-Aug	86	1,235	73.4
15-Aug	61	1,296	77.0
16-Aug	39	1,335	79.3
17-Aug	73	1,408	83.7
18-Aug	0	1,408	83.7
19-Aug	0	1,408	83.7
20-Aug	41	1,449	86.1
21-Aug	0	1,449	86.1
22-Aug	74	1,523	90.5
23-Aug	0	1,523	90.5
24-Aug	32	1,555	92.4
25-Aug	13	1,568	93.2
26-Aug	25	1,593	94.7
27-Aug	21	1,614	95.9
28-Aug	19	1,633	97.0
29-Aug	30	1,663	98.8
30-Aug	20	1,683	100.0
Weir removed August 31			
Total	1,683		
Escapement to lake		1,683	
Broodstock		0	
Spawners		1,683	
Helicopter survey		none	

Appendix C. 14. Daily counts of adult sockeye salmon passing through the Kuthai Lake weir, 2015.

		Cumulative	
Date	Count	Count	Percent
weir insalled July 7			
14-Jul	1	1	0.3
15-Jul	0	1	0.3
16-Jul	0	1	0.3
17-Jul	0	1	0.3
18-Jul	0	1	0.3
19-Jul	0	1	0.3
20-Jul	0	1	0.3
21-Jul	0	1	0.3
22-Jul	0	1	0.3
23-Jul	0	1	0.3
24-Jul	0	1	0.3
25-Jul	0	1	0.3
26-Jul	0	1	0.3
27-Jul	0	1	0.3
28-Jul	0	1	0.3
29-Jul	0	1	0.3
30-Jul	0	1	0.3
31-Jul	5	6	1.8
1-Aug	23	29	8.5
2-Aug	0	29	8.5
3-Aug	0	29	8.5
4-Aug	18	47	13.8
5-Aug	27	74	21.7
6-Aug	3	77	22.6
7-Aug	8	85	24.9
8-Aug	12	97	28.4
9-Aug	23	120	35.2
10-Aug	59	179	52.5
11-Aug	40	219	64.2
12-Aug	23	242	71.0
13-Aug	17	259	76.0
14-Aug	35	294	86.2
15-Aug	4	298	87.4
16-Aug	3	301	88.3
17-Aug	13	314	92.1
18-Aug	0	314	92.1
19-Aug	0	314	92.1
20-Aug	0	314	92.1
21-Aug	0	314	92.1
22-Aug	0	314	92.1
23-Aug	7	321	94.1
24-Aug	0	321	94.1
25-Aug	0	321	94.1
26-Aug	3	324	95.0
27-Aug	10	334	97.9
28-Aug	5	339	99.4
29-Aug	1	340	99.7
30-Aug	1	341	100.0
28-Aug	Weir removed		
Total count		341	
Harvest above weir		0	
Escapement		341	

Appendix C. 15. Daily counts of large Chinook salmon carcasses at the Nakina River weir, 2015.

Not conducted

Appendix D. 1. All historic harvest and effort of salmon in the D111 gillnet fishery, 1960–2015.

These estimates include traditional and common property terminal harvest in D111.							
Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Boat Days	Days open
1960	8,810	42,819	22,374	33,155	41,852		60
1961	7,434	45,981	15,486	41,455	24,433		62
1962	5,931	36,745	15,661	17,280	20,635		52
1963	2,652	24,119	10,855	21,692	20,114		54
1964	2,509	34,140	29,315	26,593	12,853		56
1965	4,170	27,569	32,667	2,768	11,533		63
1966	4,829	33,925	26,065	23,833	35,133		64
1967	5,417	17,735	40,391	12,372	22,834		53
1968	4,904	19,501	39,103	67,365	21,890		60
1969	6,986	41,222	10,802	74,178	15,046	1,518	42
1970	3,357	50,862	44,569	196,237	110,621	2,688	53
1971	6,945	66,261	41,588	31,296	90,964	3,053	55
1972	10,949	80,911	49,609	144,237	148,432	3,103	51
1973	9,799	85,402	35,453	58,186	109,245	3,286	41
1974	2,908	38,726	38,667	57,820	86,692	2,315	30
1975	2,182	32,550	1,185	9,567	2,678	1,084	16
1976	1,757	62,174	41,664	14,977	81,972	1,914	25
1977	1,068	72,030	54,929	88,904	60,964	2,258	27
1978	1,926	55,398	31,944	51,385	36,254	2,174	26
1979	3,701	122,148	16,194	152,836	61,194	2,269	29
1980	2,251	123,451	41,677	296,622	192,793	4,123	31
1981	1,721	49,942	26,711	254,856	76,438	2,687	30
1982	3,014	83,722	29,073	109,270	37,584	2,433	36
1983	888	31,821	21,455	66,239	15,264	1,274	33
1984	1,773	77,233	33,836	145,971	86,764	2,757	53
1985	2,632	88,093	55,518	311,305	106,900	3,264	48
1986	2,584	73,061	30,512	16,568	58,792	2,129	33
1987	2,076	75,212	35,219	363,439	121,660	2,514	35
1988	1,777	38,901	44,818	157,732	140,038	2,135	32
1989	1,811	74,019	51,812	180,639	36,979	2,333	41
1990	3,480	126,884	67,530	153,126	145,799	3,188	38
1991	3,214	109,471	126,576	74,170	160,422	4,145	57
1992	2,341	135,411	172,662	314,445	112,527	4,550	50
1993	7,159	171,427	65,539	29,216	167,902	3,827	43
1994	5,047	106,318	188,682	410,467	214,243	5,078	66
1995	4,660	104,064	83,609	41,513	350,033	4,034	49
1996	2,659	201,853	33,650	12,675	365,813	3,229	46
1997	2,805	143,009	32,364	51,483	176,913	2,167	33
1998	794	101,702	28,713	168,738	296,121	3,070	48
1999	1,961	93,368	17,309	59,368	429,405	2,841	59
2000	2,019	290,165	7,828	58,699	669,998	2,919	40
2001	1,698	293,657	22,646	123,026	241,370	4,731	54
2002	1,850	240,439	40,464	78,624	231,936	4,095	62
2003	1,467	313,725	24,338	114,184	170,901	3,977	78
2004	2,345	428,745	59,868	154,775	131,856	3,342	63
2005	23,301	222,156	21,289	182,778	97,588	3,734	68
2006	11,261	313,982	60,145	192,140	383,000	4,052	89
2007	1,452	184,810	22,394	100,375	590,169	3,505	64
2008	2,193	116,693	37,349	90,162	774,095	3,116	49
2009	6,800	62,070	36,615	56,801	918,350	3,438	62
2010	1,685	76,607	62,241	132,785	488,898	2,832	54
2011	2,510	163,896	28,574	344,766	667,929	3,481	46
2012	1,291	140,898	24,115	193,969	566,741	2,608	43
2013	1,224	207,231	51,441	127,343	726,849	3,655	62
2014	1,471	126,738	54,186	29,190	291,409	3,343	65
2015	1,150	83,431	23,572	296,575	475,456	2,391	44
average							
60-14	3,917	112,382	42,532	114,974	204,706	3,048	
05-14	5,319	161,508	39,835	145,031	550,503	3,376	

Appendix D. 2. Annual harvest estimates of Taku River large Chinook salmon in the D111 fisheries, 2005–2015.

Estimates based on GSI for gillnet and sport; troll is CWT.
For detailed GSI stock comp estimates see Appendix G. 6.

Year	PU	Sport	Gillnet	Troll	Total large Taku
2005	32	2,476	16,490	21	19,019
2006	18	2,048	9,257	11	11,334
2007	22	1,034	303	0	1,359
2008	46	632	445	0	1,123
2009	25	673	4,609	2	5,309
2010	36	984	526	0	1,546
2011	48	573	518	0	1,139
2012	34	671	668	8	1,380
2013	20	257	356	0	632
2014	21	714	488	0	1,223
2015	29	463	292	0	784
Averages					
05-14	30	1,006	3,366	4	4,406

Appendix D. 3. Annual Chinook Salmon harvest in the Canadian fisheries in the Taku River, 1979–2015.

	Commerical		Aboriginal		Assesment/Test			Rec	Total
Year	Large	nonlarge	Large	nonlarge	Large	nonlarge	released large	Large	All Large
1979	97							300	397
1980	225		85					300	610
1981	159							300	459
1982	54							300	354
1983	156	400	9					300	465
1984	294	221	0					300	594
1985	326	24	4					300	630
1986	275	77	10					300	585
1987	127	106	0					300	427
1988	555	186	27		72			300	954
1989	895	139	6		31			300	1,232
1990	1,258	128	0		48			300	1,606
1991	1,177	432	0		0			300	1,477
1992	1,445	147	121		0			300	1,866
1993	1,619	171	25		0			300	1,944
1994	2,065	235	119		There was no Canadian coho test fishery			300	2,484
1995	1,577	298	70		There was no Canadian coho test fishery			105	1,752
1996	3,331	144	63		There was no Canadian coho test fishery			105	3,499
1997	2,731	84	103					105	2,939
1998	1,107	227	60		There was no Canadian coho test fishery			105	1,272
1999	908	257	50		577	2	181	105	1,640
2000	1,576	87	50		1,312	87	439	105	3,043
2001	1,458	118	125		1,175	229	871	105	2,863
2002	1,561	291	37		1,311	355	1,132	105	3,014
2003	1,894	547	277	237	1,403	397		105	3,679
2004	2,082	335	277	116	1,489	294		105	3,953
2005	7,399	821	212		0	0		105	7,716
2006	7,377	207	222		630	9		105	8,334
2007	874	426	167	16	1,396	302		105	2,542
2008	913	330	1		1,399	139		105	2,418
2009	6,759	1,137	172	0	0	0		105	7,036
2010	5,238	700	126	0	0	0		105	5,469
2011	2,342	514	150	21	680	134		105	3,277
2012	1,930	479	67	14	863	114		105	2,965
2013	579	653	54	16	There were no test fisheries			105	738
2014	1,041	579	96	16	1,230	62		105	2,472
2015	868	305	117	12	1,357	87		105	2,447
Averages									
85-14	2,081	329	90					170	2,794
05-14	3,321	562	140	25	769	105		105	4,297

Appendix D. 4. Taku River large Chinook salmon run size, 1979–2015.

Run estimate does not include spawning escapements below the U.S./Canada border. U.S. harvest estimates after 2004 are based on GSI (gillnet and sport fish) and CWT (troll) and harvest in the fisheries between SW 18-28.

	Above Border M-R				Above Border			
	Spawning		Confidence Intervals		Canadian	Run	U.S.	Terminal
Year	Escapement	Method	Lower	Upper	Harvest	Estimate	Harvest	Run
1989	40,329	Mark-recapture	29,263	51,395	1,232	41,561		
1990	52,142	Mark-recapture	33,863	70,421	1,606	53,748		
1991	51,645	Aerial expansion	17,072	86,218	1,477	53,122		
1992	55,889	Aerial expansion	18,475	93,303	1,866	57,755		
1993	66,125	Aerial expansion	21,858	110,392	1,944	68,069		
1994	48,368	Aerial expansion	15,989	80,747	2,484	50,852		
1995	33,805	Medium expansion	23,887	43,723	1,752	35,557	6,263	41,820
1996	79,019	Mark-recapture	61,285	96,753	3,499	82,518	6,280	88,798
1997	114,938	Mark-recapture	79,878	149,998	2,939	117,877	8,325	126,202
1998	31,039	Aerial expansion	10,255	51,823	1,272	32,311	2,605	34,916
1999	16,786	Mark-recapture	10,571	23,001	1,640	18,426	4,019	22,445
2000	34,997	Mark-recapture	24,407	45,587	3,043	38,040	3,472	41,512
2001	46,644	Mark-recapture	33,383	59,905	2,863	49,507	3,883	53,390
2002	55,044	Mark-recapture	33,313	76,775	3,014	58,058	3,282	61,340
2003	36,435	Mark-recapture	23,293	49,577	3,679	40,114	2,768	42,882
2004	75,032	Mark-recapture	54,883	95,181	3,953	78,985	3,696	82,681
2005	38,599	Mark-recapture	28,980	48,219	7,716	46,315	19,019	65,334
2006	42,191	Mark-recapture	31,343	53,040	8,334	50,525	11,334	61,859
2007	14,749	Mark-recapture	8,326	21,172	2,542	17,291	1,359	18,650
2008	26,645	Mark-recapture	20,744	32,545	2,418	29,063	1,123	30,186
2009	22,761	Mark-recapture	17,134	28,388	7,036	29,797	5,309	35,106
2010	28,769	Mark-recapture	23,840	33,698	5,469	34,238	1,546	35,784
2011	27,523	Medium expansion	19,411	35,635	3,277	30,800	1,139	31,939
2012	19,538	Medium expansion	15,007	23,851	2,965	22,503	1,380	23,883
2013	18,002	Aerial expansion	4,500	31,504	738	18,740	632	19,372
2014	23,532	Mark-recapture	19,187	27,877	2,472	26,004	1,223	27,227
2015	28,827	Mark-recapture	20,853	36,848	2,447	31,274	784	32,058
Averages								
95-14	39,302				3,531	42,833	4,433	47,266
04-14	26,231				4,297	30,528	4,406	34,934

Appendix D. 5. Aerial survey index escapement counts of large (3-ocean and older) Taku River Chinook salmon, 1975–2015.

Year	Kowatua	Tatsamenie	Dudidontu	Tseta	Nakina	Nahlin	Total Index Count without Tseta
1975			15		1,800	274	2,089
1976	341	620	40		3,000	725	4,726
1977	580	573	18		3,850	650	5,671
1978	490	550		21	1,620	624	3,284
1979	430	750	9		2,110	857	4,156
1980	450	905	158		4,500	1,531	7,544
1981	560	839	74	258	5,110	2,945	9,528
1982	289	387	130	228	2,533	1,246	4,585
1983	171	236	117	179	968	391	1,883
1984[ab]	279	616		176	1,887	951	3,733
1985	699	848	475	303	2,647	2,236	6,905
1986	548	886	413	193	3,868	1,612	7,327
1987	570	678	287	180	2,906	1,122	5,563
1988	1,010	1,272	243	66	4,500	1,535	8,560
1989	601	1,228	204	494	5,141	1,812	8,986
1990	614	1,068	820	172	7,917	1,658	12,077
1991	570	1,164	804	224	5,610	1,781	9,929
1992	782	1,624	768	313	5,750	1,821	10,745
1993	1,584	1,491	1,020	491	6,490	2,128	12,713
1994	410	1,106	573	614	4,792	2,418	9,299
1995	550	678	731	786	3,943	2,069	7,971
1996	1,620	2,011	1,810	1,201	7,720	5,415	18,576
1997	1,360	1,148	943	648	6,095	3,655	13,201
1998	473	675	807	360	2,720	1,294	5,969
1999	561	431	527	221	1,900	532	3,951
2000	702	953	482	160	2,907	728	5,772
2001	1,050	1,024	479	202	1,552	935	5,040
2002	945	1,145	834	192	4,066	1,099	8,089
2003	850	1,000	644	436	2,126	861	5,481
2004	828	1,396	1,036	906	4,091	1,787	9,138
2005	833	1,146	318	215	1,213	471	3,981
2006	1,180	908	395	199	1,900	955	5,338
2007	262	390	4	199	NA	277	933
2008	690	1,083	480	497	1,437	1,121	4,811
2009	408	633	272	145	1,698	1,033	4,044
2010	716	821	561	128	1,730	1,018	4,846
2011	377	917	301	128	1,380	808	3,783
2012	402	660	126		1,300	726	3,214
2013[d]	708	438	166		1,623	527	3,462
2014[e]	384	376	193		1,040	304	2,297
2015[f]	622	434	289		1,340	612	3,297
Averages							
85-14	755	994	549	358	3,537	1,498	7,231
05-14	596	737	282	216	1,480	724	3,671

[a] Partial survey. Tseta 84

[b] Extrapolated results. Nahlin 84

[c] Stopped flying index area 4 on the Nakina after 2009.

[d] Nakina 148 fish were added to original count of 1,475. to account for index area 4.

[e] Nakina 100 fish were added to original count of 940. to account for index area 4.

[f] Nakina 134 fish were added to original count of 1,206. to account for index area 4.

Appendix D. 6. Annual sockeye salmon harvest in the Alaskan District 111 fisheries, includes estimates of Taku wild and enhanced fish in the gillnet, seine, and personal use fisheries, 1967–2015.

Personal Use wild/enhanced estimates are based on the Canadian lower river commerical fishery.

	D111 Gillnet harvest				D111 Amalga Seine harvest			PU Taku harvest		
	All	D111 Gillnet without 111-34 for stock comp			All					
Year	D111 Gillnet	harvest	Wild Taku	EnhancedTaku	D111 Seine	Wild Taku	EnhancedTaku	All Taku	Wild Taku	EnhancedTaku
1967	17,735	15,282						103		
1968	19,501	17,721						41		
1969	41,169	40,053						122		
1970	50,922	49,951						304		
1971	66,181	62,593						512		
1972	80,404	76,478						554		
1973	85,317	81,149						1,227		
1974	38,670	33,934						1,431		
1975	32,513	32,271						170		
1976	61,749	54,456						351		
1977	70,097	66,844								
1978	55,398	54,305								
1979	122,148	115,192								
1980	123,451	116,861								
1981	49,942	48,912								
1982	83,625	80,161								
1983	31,821	31,073								
1984	77,233	76,015								
1985	88,077	87,550						920		
1986	73,061	72,713								
1987	75,212	76,377								
1988	38,923	38,885								
1989	74,019	73,991						562		
1990	126,884	126,876						793		
1991	109,877	111,002						800		
1992	135,411	132,669						1,217		
1993	171,556	171,373						1,201		
1994	105,861	105,758						1,111		
1995	103,377	103,361	86,929	4,065				990	950	40
1996	199,014	198,303	181,776	4,762				1,189	1,168	21
1997	94,745	94,486	76,043	2,031				1,053	1,024	29
1998	69,677	68,462	47,824	806				1,202	1,165	37
1999	79,425	77,515	61,205	599				1,254	1,236	18
2000	168,272	166,248	128,567	1,561				1,134	1,116	18
2001	290,450	284,786	194,091	8,880				1,462	1,405	57
2002	178,488	176,042	114,460	651				1,289	1,287	2
2003	205,433	177,903	134,957	767				1,218	1,208	10
2004	241,254	177,830	75,186	676				1,150	1,135	15
2005	87,254	71,472	44,360	579				1,150	1,136	14
2006	134,781	99,622	62,814	2,210				804	773	31
2007	112,241	107,129	60,879	3,684				566	508	58
2008	116,693	116,693	63,002	11,680				1,010	903	107
2009	62,070	62,070	35,121	240				871	863	8
2010	61,947	61,947	44,837	910				1,020	987	33
2011	100,400	100,049	65,090	5,604				1,111	1,024	87
2012	140,898	124,830	45,410	4,039				1,287	1,149	138
2013	207,231	137,739	84,567	12,779	4,429	1,054	372	1,371	1,152	219
2014	126,738	84,529	30,672	859	1,440	536	26	1,133	1,098	35
2015	83,431	51,286	40,904	194	912		0	900	893	7
Averages										
95-14	139,019	124,551	81,889	3,369				1,113	1,064	49
05-14	115,025	96,608	53,675	4,258				1,032	959	73

Appendix D. 7. Stock proportions and harvest of sockeye salmon in the traditional Alaska District 111 commercial drift gillnet fishery, 1983–2015.

Data based on SPA, otolith marks, and incidence of brain parasites 1983-2011; based on GSI 2011 to present; does not include harvest inside Port Snettisham

	D111 Gillnet harvest									Amalga Seine harvest	
	Taku Lakes		Tatsamenie		Little Trapper	Taku	Total	Wild Snet/	U.S.	Stikine	Taku
Week	Other	Mainstem	Wild	Enhanced	Enhanced	Wild	Taku	other	Enhanced	Enhanced	Wild	Enhance
1983						0.755	0.755					
1984						0.758	0.758					
1985						0.838	0.838					
1986	0.328	0.303	0.204			0.834	0.834	0.166				
1987	0.312	0.376	0.031			0.720	0.720	0.280				
1988	0.276	0.305	0.082			0.663	0.663	0.337				
1989[a]						0.849	0.849	0.152				
1990	0.232	0.336	0.286			0.855	0.855	0.145				
1991	0.337	0.373	0.232			0.941	0.941	0.059				
1992	0.269	0.445	0.191			0.904	0.904	0.096				
1993	0.391	0.308	0.123			0.822	0.822	0.178				
1994	0.466	0.361	0.091			0.917	0.917	0.058	0.025			
1995	0.260	0.428	0.153	0.029	0.010	0.841	0.880	0.093	0.026			
1996	0.186	0.499	0.232	0.014	0.010	0.917	0.941	0.045	0.014			
1997	0.237	0.282	0.286	0.011	0.011	0.805	0.826	0.053	0.120			
1998	0.245	0.209	0.245	0.004	0.008	0.699	0.710	0.033	0.257			
1999	0.436	0.235	0.119	0.005	0.003	0.790	0.797	0.072	0.131			
2000	0.412	0.211	0.151	0.008	0.002	0.773	0.783	0.058	0.160			
2001	0.206	0.268	0.207	0.031	0.000	0.682	0.713	0.046	0.241			
2002	0.352	0.173	0.126	0.004	0.000	0.650	0.654	0.047	0.299			
2003	0.328	0.398	0.033	0.004	0.000	0.759	0.763	0.056	0.181			
2004	0.148	0.233	0.042	0.004	0.000	0.423	0.427	0.051	0.522			
2005	0.125	0.456	0.040	0.008	0.000	0.621	0.629	0.145	0.226			
2006	0.110	0.361	0.159	0.022	0.000	0.631	0.653	0.060	0.288			
2007	0.124	0.355	0.089	0.034	0.000	0.568	0.603	0.106	0.291			
2008	0.119	0.267	0.154	0.100	0.000	0.540	0.640	0.082	0.278			
2009	0.114	0.343	0.109	0.004	0.000	0.566	0.570	0.140	0.288	0.002		
2010	0.046	0.523	0.155	0.012	0.002	0.724	0.738	0.152	0.109	0.001		
2011	0.118	0.397	0.135	0.040	0.016	0.651	0.707	0.045	0.246	0.003		
2012	0.122	0.242	0.000	0.028	0.005	0.364	0.396	0.090	0.512	0.002		
2013	0.322	0.292	0.000	0.090	0.003	0.614	0.707	0.135	0.154	0.004	0.238	0.084
2014	0.079	0.268	0.016	0.010	0.000	0.363	0.373	0.176	0.448	0.003	0.372	0.018
2015	0.219	0.575	0.004	0.004	0.000	0.798	0.801	0.063	0.131	0.005		0.000
Averages												
86-14	0.239	0.330	0.132			0.706	0.725	0.109				
05-14	0.128	0.350	0.086			0.564	0.601	0.113				
1983						23,460	23,460					
1984						57,619	57,619					
1985						73,367	73,367					
1986	23,816	21,999	14,829			60,644	60,644	12,069				
1987	23,851	28,724	2,388			54,963	54,963	21,414				
1988	10,741	11,854	3,191			25,785	25,785	13,100				
1989[a]						62,804	62,804	11,210				
1990	29,489	42,673	36,330			108,492	108,492	18,384				
1991	37,359	41,376	25,736			104,471	104,471	6,531				
1992	35,625	59,004	25,329			119,959	119,959	12,709				
1993	66,952	52,820	21,116			140,888	140,888	30,485				
1994	49,234	38,142	9,576			96,952	96,952	6,172	2,634			
1995	26,893	44,271	15,765	3,049	1,017	86,929	90,994	9,641	2,727			
1996	36,917	98,876	45,983	2,849	1,913	181,776	186,538	8,928	2,838			
1997	22,389	26,621	27,033	1,003	1,028	76,043	78,074	5,054	11,358			
1998	16,775	14,306	16,743	246	560	47,824	48,630	2,244	17,588			
1999	33,780	18,231	9,194	358	241	61,205	61,804	5,556	10,155			
2000	68,500	35,025	25,042	1,285	276	128,567	130,128	9,592	26,528			
2001	58,736	76,418	58,937	8,880	0	194,091	202,971	13,166	68,649			
2002	61,922	30,397	22,141	651	0	114,460	115,111	8,224	52,708			
2003	58,280	70,801	5,876	767	0	134,957	135,724	9,983	32,196			
2004	26,314	41,366	7,505	676	0	75,186	75,862	9,157	92,810			
2005	8,909	32,591	2,860	579	0	44,360	44,939	10,371	16,161			
2006	10,995	35,993	15,825	2,210	0	62,814	65,024	5,940	28,659			
2007	13,311	38,084	9,484	3,684	0	60,879	64,563	11,353	31,213			
2008	13,833	31,170	17,999	11,680	0	63,002	74,682	9,544	32,467			
2009	7,050	21,275	6,796	240	0	35,121	35,361	8,674	17,888	148		
2010[a]	2,833	32,407	9,597	760	150	44,837	45,747	9,390	6,759	79		
2011	11,799	39,743	13,548	4,047	1,557	65,090	70,694	4,473	24,595	288		
2012	15,221	30,189	0	3,453	587	45,410	49,449	11,210	63,963	208		
2013	44,412	40,155	0	12,373	406	84,567	97,346	18,641	21,172	580	1,054	372
2014	6,694	22,622	1,356	859	0	30,672	31,531	14,868	37,880	250	536	26
2015	11,254	29,467	183	194	0	40,904	41,099	3,238	6,698	250		0
Average[a]												
86-13	30,220	39,014	17,262			85,093	87,083		28,521			
04-13	15,468	37,362	8,949	2,810	229	63,166	66,204		34,671	181		

[a] The Trapper and Mainstem groups were combined in the 1989 and 2010 analyses.

Appendix D. 8. Proportion of wild Taku River sockeye salmon in the Alaskan District 111 commercial drift gillnet harvest by week, 1983–2015.

Data based on SPA and incidence of brain parasites 1983-2011; based on GSI 2012 to present. Does not include enhanced fish.

	Week										
Year	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	Total
1983		0.996	0.842	0.819	0.663	0.527	0.836	0.534	0.719	0.759	0.755
1984	0.970	0.956	0.843	0.670	0.588	0.712	0.728	0.809	0.726		0.758
1985	0.999	0.986	0.928	0.974	0.868	0.706	0.737	0.826	0.801		0.838
1986	0.938	0.953	0.873	0.880	0.852	0.777	0.851	0.757	0.893	0.739	0.834
1987		0.982	0.901	0.884	0.948	0.414	0.619	0.689	0.841	0.731	0.720
1988		0.964	0.886	0.889	0.510	0.643	0.677	0.528	0.478	0.346	0.663
1989	0.943	0.989	0.979	0.852	0.835	0.641	0.681	0.919	0.676		0.848
1990	0.874	0.935	0.904	0.773	0.782	0.863	0.943	0.939	0.878	0.862	0.855
1991	0.988	0.979	0.953	0.979	0.951	0.933	0.936	0.890	0.885	0.875	0.941
1992		0.978	0.985	0.956	0.916	0.943	0.893	0.858	0.766	0.766	0.904
1993		0.961	0.901	0.837	0.856	0.781	0.790	0.829	0.738	0.706	0.822
1994		1.000	0.981	0.973	0.967	0.870	0.835	0.938	0.804	0.901	0.917
1995	0.942	0.889	0.903	0.858	0.872	0.868	0.761	0.759	0.705	0.740	0.841
1996	1.000	0.998	0.909	0.974	0.950	0.991	0.914	0.945	0.879	0.804	0.953
1997	0.992	0.970	0.910	0.926	0.951	0.939	0.939	0.925	0.872	0.906	0.938
1998		0.964	0.974	0.978	0.971	0.949	0.948	0.942	0.997	0.857	0.955
1999		0.966	0.988	0.953	0.934	0.917	0.878	0.833	0.732	0.665	0.917
2000		0.973	0.962	0.958	0.929	0.898	0.872	0.907	0.908	0.858	0.931
2001	0.995	0.998	0.948	0.888	0.908	0.930	0.961	0.945	0.858	0.858	0.936
2002	0.986	0.989	0.993	0.970	0.872	0.946	0.829	0.880	0.851	0.851	0.933
2003	1.000	0.987	0.961	0.994	0.970	0.929	0.883	0.795	0.236	0.236	0.931
2004		0.968	0.950	0.930	0.939	0.884	0.731	0.799	0.909	0.891	0.891
2005	0.973	0.973	0.953	0.947	0.932	0.924	0.881	0.885	0.786	0.767	0.905
2006	0.957	0.957	0.912	0.856	0.896	0.819	0.802	0.842	0.970	0.970	0.914
2007	1.000	0.992	0.934	0.807	0.716	0.821	0.879	0.824	0.812	0.786	0.925
2008	0.975	0.900	0.695	0.632	0.589	0.470	0.424	0.488	0.489	0.489	0.868
2009	0.902	0.902	0.715	0.683	0.552	0.542	0.528	0.416	0.382	0.382	0.566
2010		0.964	0.955	0.960	0.737	0.637	0.754	0.636	0.529	0.764	0.723
2011		0.988	0.943	0.797	0.766	0.699	0.683	0.606	0.365	0.228	0.651
2012	0.938	0.720	0.909	0.828	0.632	0.321	0.389	0.085	0.298	0.298	0.298
2013	0.960	0.927	0.865	0.794	0.467	0.477	0.457	0.457	0.457	0.457	0.457
2014	0.756	0.825	0.695	0.355	0.568	0.445	0.206	0.199	0.107	0.014	0.014
2015	0.000	0.910	0.969	0.927	0.830	0.815	0.823	0.723	0.693	0.693	0.693
Average											
83-14		0.954	0.908	0.862	0.809	0.757	0.758	0.740	0.698	0.673	0.794
05-14		0.915	0.858	0.766	0.686	0.616	0.600	0.544	0.520	0.516	0.632

Appendix D. 9. Annual sockeye salmon harvest estimates of wild and enhanced fish in the Canadian fisheries in the Taku River, 1979–2015.

	Total harvest					Wild			Enhanced		
	Commercial										
Year	Allharvest	TakuOnly	Aborginal	Test	test released	Commercial	Aboriginal	Test	Commercial	Aboriginal	Test
1979	13,578					13,578					
1980	22,602		150			22,602	150				
1981	10,922					10,922					
1982	3,144					3,144					
1983	17,056		0			17,056	0				
1984	27,242		50			27,242	50				
1985	14,244		167			14,244	167				
1986	14,739		200			14,739	200				
1987	13,554		96	237		13,554	96	237			
1988	12,014		245	708		12,014	245	708			
1989	18,545		53	207		18,545	53	207			
1990	21,100		89	285		21,100	89	285			
1991	25,067		150	163		25,067	150	163			
1992	29,472		352	38		29,472	352	38			
1993	33,217		140	166		33,217	140	166			
1994	28,762		239			28,762	239				
1995	32,640		71			31,306	68		1,334	3	0
1996	41,665		360			40,933	354		732	6	0
1997	24,003		349		1	23,346	339		657	10	0
1998	19,038		239			18,449	232		589	7	0
1999	20,681		382	88		20,384	377	87	297	5	1
2000	28,009		140	319		27,573	138	314	436	2	5
2001	47,660		210	247	82	45,792	202	237	1,868	8	10
2002	31,053		155	518	161	31,004	155	517	49	0	1
2003	32,730		267	27	197	32,463	265	27	267	2	0
2004	20,148		120	91		19,883	118	90	265	2	1
2005	21,697		161	244		21,440	159	241	257	2	3
2006	21,099		85	262		20,294	82	252	805	3	10
2007	16,714		159	376		14,988	143	337	1,726	16	39
2008	19,284		215	10	32	17,241	192	9	2,043	23	1
2009	10,980		106	174		10,875	105	172	105	1	2
2010	20,211	20,180	184	297		19,554	178	287	626	6	10
2011	24,032	23,898	124	521		22,145	114	480	1,753	10	41
2012	30,056	29,938	169	6		26,830	151	5	3,108	18	1
2013	25,125	25,074	99	0		21,107	83	0	3,966	16	0
2014	17,645	17,568	219	8		17,106	212	8	462	7	0
2015	19,747	19,715	85	49		19,592	84	49	123	1	0
Averages											
86-14	24,170		185			23,420	180				
05-14	20,684		152	190		19,158	142	179	1,485	10	11

Appendix D. 10. Annual sockeye salmon stock proportions and harvest by stock in the Canadian commercial fishery on the Taku River, 1986–2015.

Data based on SPA, brain parasite, and thermal mark analyses 2986-2011,based on GSI 2012 to present.

	Taku		Tatsamenie		Little Trapper	Taku		Stikine	US	Historical SPA of lakes other		
Year	Lakes other	Mainstem	Wild	Enhance	Enhance	Wild	Enhance	Enhance	Enhance	Kuthai	King Salmon	Little Trapper Wild
1986	0.508	0.350	0.143			1.000				0.111		0.397
1987	0.263	0.649	0.088			1.000				0.062		0.201
1988	0.559	0.343	0.098			1.000				0.143		0.417
1989[a]						1.000				0.053		*
1990	0.499	0.338	0.163			1.000				0.112		0.388
1991	0.372	0.452	0.176			1.000				0.064		0.308
1992	0.332	0.569	0.099			1.000				0.092		0.240
1993	0.519	0.432	0.049			1.000				0.126		0.392
1994	0.640	0.302	0.058			1.000				0.158		0.482
1995	0.474	0.373	0.112	0.031	0.010	0.959	0.041			0.047		0.427
1996	0.325	0.442	0.215	0.010	0.008	0.982	0.018			0.105		0.221
1997	0.402	0.277	0.294	0.008	0.019	0.973	0.027			0.120		0.282
1998	0.432	0.254	0.283	0.003	0.028	0.969	0.031			0.225		0.207
1999	0.694	0.145	0.147	0.006	0.008	0.986	0.014			0.389		0.305
2000	0.377	0.326	0.282	0.016	0.000	0.984	0.016			0.172		0.205
2001	0.352	0.364	0.246	0.039	0.000	0.961	0.039			0.184		0.168
2002	0.745	0.192	0.062	0.002	0.000	0.998	0.002			0.316		0.428
2003	0.633	0.271	0.089	0.008	0.000	0.992	0.008			0.231	0.023	0.378
2004	0.370	0.586	0.031	0.013	0.000	0.987	0.013			0.168	0.071	0.132
2005	0.340	0.505	0.143	0.012	0.000	0.988	0.012			0.098	0.038	0.204
2006	0.259	0.474	0.229	0.038	0.000	0.962	0.038			0.055	0.028	0.176
2007	0.203	0.524	0.170	0.096	0.000	0.897	0.096	0.007		0.102	0.000	0.101
2008	0.373	0.222	0.299	0.099	0.000	0.894	0.099	0.007		0.308	0.007	0.058
2009	0.569	0.276	0.145	0.007	0.000	0.990	0.007	0.002		0.155	0.000	0.414
2010	0.195	0.605	0.167	0.017	0.014	0.967	0.031	0.002		0.162	0.033	*
2011	0.171	0.422	0.329	0.056	0.017	0.921	0.073	0.004	0.001	0.058	0.083	0.030
2012	0.175	0.570	0.148	0.095	0.009	0.893	0.103	0.004		[redacted]		
2013	0.246	0.395	0.199	0.157	0.002	0.840	0.158	0.000	0.002			
2014	[redacted]			0.026	0.000	0.969	0.026	0.004	0.001			
2015				0.006	0.000	0.992	0.006	0.002	0.000			
Averages												
86-14	0.408	0.395	0.165	0.037	0.006	0.969	0.043			0.147		0.273
05-14	0.281	0.444	0.203	0.060	0.004	0.932	0.064	0.004		0.134	0.027	0.164
1986	7,484	5,152	2,103			14,739				1,629		5,855
1987	3,562	8,793	1,199			13,554				834		2,728
1988	6,720	4,122	1,172			12,014				1,715		5,005
1989[a]	0		0			18,545				990		
1990	10,538	7,131	3,431			21,100				2,355		8,183
1991	9,322	11,327	4,418			25,067				1,601		7,721
1992	9,784	16,764	2,924			29,472				2,699		7,085
1993	17,229	14,347	1,641			33,217				4,192		13,036
1994	18,402	8,684	1,676			28,762	0			4,544		13,858
1995	15,462	12,185	3,659	1,003	331	31,306	1,334			1,528		13,934
1996	13,552	18,422	8,959	401	331	40,933	732			4,357		9,195
1997	9,649	6,637	7,060	201	456	23,346	657			2,891		6,758
1998	8,223	4,829	5,397	56	533	18,449	589			4,279		3,944
1999	14,358	2,992	3,034	126	171	20,384	297			8,044		6,314
2000	10,554	9,122	7,897	436	0	27,573	436			4,809		5,745
2001	16,753	17,330	11,709	1,868	0	45,792	1,868			8,748		8,005
2002	23,131	5,948	1,925	49	0	31,004	49			9,826		13,305
2003	20,706	8,855	2,902	267	0	32,463	267			7,568	755	12,383
2004	7,464	11,799	620	266	0	19,883	266			3,381	1,430	2,653
2005	7,382	10,950	3,108	257	0	21,440	257			2,120	829	4,433
2006	5,461	9,993	4,840	805	0	20,294	805			1,168	589	3,704
2007	3,391	8,759	2,838	1,602	0	14,988	1,602	125		1,697	0	1,694
2008	7,202	4,276	5,763	1,905	0	17,241	1,905	137		5,949	139	1,114
2009	6,252	3,035	1,588	80	0	10,875	80	25		1,703	0	4,549
2010	3,950	12,235	3,369	334	290	19,554	624	31	0	3,274	676	
2011	4,099	10,140	7,906	1,347	406	22,145	1,753	106	28	1,387	1,990	723
2012	5,254	17,143	4,434	2,852	257	26,830	3,109	118	0	[redacted]		
2013	6,189	9,922	4,997	3,934	40	21,107	3,974	11	40			
2014	[redacted]			462	0	17,106	462	66	11			
2015				123	0	19,592	123	32	0			
Averages												
86-14	9,717	9,663				23,420						
05-14	5,464	9,606		1,358	99	19,158	1,457					

[a] The Trapper and Mainstem groups were combined in the 1989 and 2010 analyses.

Appendix D. 11. Annual sockeye salmon weir counts, escapements, and samples at the Tatsamenie weir, 1984–2015.

Otolith samples are a proportion of the broodstock samples.

					Broodstock					
	Weir	Actual	Spawning Escapement		otolith samples			broodstock taken		
Year	Count	Spawners	wild	enhanced	wild	enhanced	All samples	wild	enhanced	Total
1984										
1985[a]										
1986										
1987[a]		25								
1988										
1989										
1990										
1991										
1992										
1993										
1994										
1995	5,780	4,387	3,443	944				1,093	300	1,393
1996	10,381	8,026	7,682	344				2,254	101	2,355
1997	8,363	5,981	5,815	166				2,316	66	2,382
1998	5,997	4,735	4,628	107	389	9	398	1,233	29	1,262
1999	2,104	1,888	1,855	33	167	3	170	212	4	216
2000	7,575	5,570	4,835	735	342	52	394	1,740	265	2,005
2001	22,575	19,579	16,324	3,255	336	67	403	2,498	498	2,996
2002	**5,495**	**4,379**	3,854	525	345	47	392	982	134	1,116
2003	4,515	2,965	2,085	880	256	108	364	1,090	460	1,550
2004	1,951	1,357	860	497	220	127	347	377	217	594
2005	3,372	2,445	1,960	485	311	77	388	743	184	927
2006	22,475	19,820	17,623	2,197	369	46	415	2,361	294	2,655
2007	11,187	8,384	6,082	2,302	140	53	193	2,033	770	2,803
2008	8,976	6,176	3,309	2,867	210	182	392	1,500	1,300	2,800
2009	2,032	1,292	1,071	221	329	68	397	613	127	740
2010	3,513	2,113	1,688	425	318	80	398	1,119	281	1,400
2011	7,880	6,580	4,848	1,732	294	105	399	958	342	1,300
2012	15,605	14,305	8,583	5,722	240	160	400	780	520	1,300
2013	10,246	8,946	4,844	4,102	209	177	386	704	596	1,300
2014	2,106	1,348	776	572	201	148	349	437	321	758
2015	1,537	939	547	392	95	68	163	349	249	598
Averages										
05-14	8,739	7,141	5,078	2,063	262	110	372	1,125	474	1,598

[a] Weir count plus spawning ground survey; Trapper 1983, 1985, 1987

Appendix D. 12. Annual sockeye salmon weir counts, escapements, and samples at the Little Trapper weir, 1983–2015.

Broodstock estimate is based on commercial ratio with tats weir data

	Weir	Actual	Trapper spawning esc		Broodstock		
Year	Count	Spawners	wild	enhanced	Total	wild	enhanced
1983[a]	7,402	7,402			0		
1984	13,084	13,084			0		
1985[a]	14,889	14,889			0		
1986	13,820	13,820			0		
1987[a]	12,007	12,007			0		
1988	10,637	10,637			0		
1989	9,606	9,606			0		
1990	9,443	7,777			1,666	1,666	
1991	22,942	21,001			1,941	1,941	
1992	14,372	12,732			1,640	1,640	
1993	17,432	16,685			747	747	
1994	13,438	12,691			747	747	
1995	11,524	11,524	11,076	448	0		
1996	5,483	5,483	5,296	187	0		
1997	5,924	5,924	5,551	373	0		
1998	8,717	8,717	7,698	1,019	0		
1999	11,805	11,805	11,760	45	0		
2000	11,551	11,551	11,551	0	0		
2001	16,860	16,860	16,860	0	0		
2002	7,973	7,973	7,973	0	0		
2003	31,227	31,227	31,227	0	0		
2004	9,613	9,613	9,613	0	0		
2005	16,009	16,009	16,009	0	0		
2006	25,670	24,962	24,962	0	708	708	
2007	7,153	6,340	6,340	0	813	813	
2008	3,831	2,791	2,791	0	1,040	1,040	
2009	5,552	5,443	5,443	0	109	109	
2010	3,347	3,387	3,090	297			
2011	3,809	3,809	3,521	288			
2012	10,015	10,015	9,532	483			
2013	4,840	4,840	4,809	31			
2014	6,607	6,707	6,707	0			
2015	13,253	13,253	13,253				
Averages							
83-14	11,456	11,166					
05-14	8,683	8,430					

Appendix D. 13. Taku River sockeye salmon run size, 1984–2015.

Run estimate does not include spawning escapements below the U.S./Canada border.

The early season sockeye expansion is based on the proportion of fish wheel sockeye catch that occurs before the fishery opens.

	Above Border M-R				Expanded					Total
	Run	Start	Expansion		Above Boarder	Canadian		U.S.	Terminal	Harvest
Year	Estimate	Date	Method	Factor	Run Estimate	harvest	Escape	Harvest	Run	Rate
1984	133,414	17-Jun	Ave.(88-90&95-96) FW CPUE	0.056	141,254	27,292	113,962	57,619	198,873	43%
1985	118,160	16-Jun	Ave.(88-90&95-96) FW CPUE	0.047	123,974	14,411	109,563	74,287	198,261	45%
1986	104,162	22-Jun	Ave.(88-90&95-96) FW CPUE	0.095	115,045	14,939	100,106	60,644	175,689	43%
1987	87,554	21-Jun	Ave.(88-90&95-96) FW CPUE	0.088	96,023	13,887	82,136	54,963	150,986	46%
1988	86,629	19-Jun	1988 FW CPUE	0.065	92,641	12,967	79,674	25,785	118,427	33%
1989	99,467	18-Jun	1989 FW CPUE	0.128	114,068	18,805	95,263	63,366	177,434	46%
1990	117,385	10-Jun	1990 CPUE	0.002	117,573	21,474	96,099	109,285	226,858	58%
1991	153,773	9-Jun	Ave.(88-90&95-96) FW CPUE	0.007	154,873	25,380	129,493	105,271	260,143	50%
1992	162,003	21-Jun	Ave.(88-90&95-96) FW CPUE	0.032	167,376	29,862	137,514	121,176	288,551	52%
1993	138,523	13-Jun	Ave.(88-90&95-96) FW CPUE	0.026	142,148	33,523	108,625	142,089	284,236	62%
1994	129,119	12-Jun	Ave.(88-90&95-96) FW CPUE	0.019	131,580	29,001	102,579	98,063	229,642	55%
1995	145,264	11-Jun	1995 FW CPUE	0.008	146,450	32,711	113,739	91,984	238,434	52%
1996	132,322	9-Jun	1996 FW CPUE	0.017	134,651	42,025	92,626	187,727	322,379	71%
1997	93,816	3-May	1997 FW CPUE	0.017	95,438	24,352	71,086	79,127	174,565	59%
1998	89,992	2-May	No Expansion		89,992	19,277	70,715	49,832	139,824	49%
1999	113,706	14-May	No Expansion		113,706	21,151	92,555	63,058	176,764	48%
2000	115,693	14-May	No Expansion		115,693	28,468	87,225	131,262	246,954	65%
2001	192,245	27-May	No Expansion		192,245	48,117	144,128	204,433	396,678	64%
2002	135,233	19-May	No Expansion		135,233	31,726	103,507	116,400	251,633	59%
2003	193,390	20-May	No Expansion		193,390	33,024	160,366	136,942	330,332	51%
2004	127,047	12-May	No Expansion		127,047	20,359	106,688	77,012	204,059	48%
2005	142,155	5-May	No Expansion		142,155	22,102	120,053	46,089	188,244	36%
2006	167,597	20-May	No Expansion		167,597	21,446	146,151	65,828	233,425	37%
2007	104,815	19-May	FW CPUE	0.002	105,012	17,249	87,763	65,129	170,141	48%
2008	84,073	17-May	FW CPUE after week 34	0.040	87,568	19,509	68,059	75,692	163,260	58%
2009	83,028	12-May	FW CPUE after week 34	0.001	83,097	11,260	71,837	36,232	119,329	40%
2010	103,257	19-May	FW CPUE	0.053	109,028	20,661	88,367	46,767	155,795	43%
2011	139,926	25-Apr	No Expansion		139,926	24,543	115,383	71,805	211,731	46%
2012	155,590	25-Apr	FW CPUE for SW 23 and 24	0.008	156,877	30,113	126,764	50,736	207,612	39%
2013	96,928	15-May	FW CPUE for SW 23,24, and 37	0.089	106,350	25,173	81,177	100,144	206,493	61%
2014	109,984	25-Apr	No Expansion		109,984	17,795	92,189	33,226	143,210	36%
2015	150,483	25-Apr	FW CPUE for SW 23 and 24	0.012	152,372	19,849	132,523	41,999	194,371	32%
Averages										
84-14	124,395	25-May			127,355	24,277	103,077	85,225	212,579	50%
05-14	118,735	9-May			120,759	20,985	99,774	59,165	179,924	45%

Appendix D. 14. The terminal run reconstruction of Taku wild and enhanced sockeye salmon, 1984–2015.

	Wild Terminal Run					Enhanced Terminal Run				
	Canadian			US	Terminal	Canadian			US	Terminal
Year	harvest	test	escapement	harvest	Run	harvest	test	escape	harvest	Run
1984	27,292	0	113,962	57,619	198,873					
1985	14,411	0	109,563	74,287	198,261					
1986	14,939	0	100,106	60,644	175,689					
1987	13,650	237	82,136	54,963	150,986					
1988	12,259	708	79,674	25,785	118,427					
1989	18,598	207	95,263	63,366	177,434					
1990	21,189	285	96,099	109,285	226,858					
1991	25,217	163	129,493	105,271	260,143					
1992	29,824	38	137,514	121,176	288,551					
1993	33,357	166	108,625	142,089	284,236					
1994	29,001	0	102,579	98,063	229,642					
1995	31,374	0	112,048	87,878	231,300	1,337	0	1,692	4,106	7,134
1996	41,287	0	91,994	182,944	316,225	738	0	632	4,783	6,154
1997	23,685	0	70,481	77,067	171,233	667	0	605	2,060	3,332
1998	18,681	0	69,560	48,989	137,230	596	0	1,155	843	2,594
1999	20,761	87	92,473	62,441	175,761	302	1	82	617	1,003
2000	27,711	314	86,225	129,683	243,933	438	5	1,000	1,579	3,022
2001	45,994	237	140,375	195,496	382,101	1,876	10	3,753	8,938	14,577
2002	31,159	517	102,848	115,747	250,271	49	1	659	653	1,362
2003	32,728	27	159,026	136,165	327,946	269	0	1,340	777	2,386
2004	20,001	90	105,974	76,321	202,386	267	1	714	692	1,673
2005	21,599	241	119,384	45,496	186,720	259	3	669	593	1,524
2006	20,376	252	143,660	63,587	227,875	808	10	2,491	2,241	5,550
2007	15,131	337	84,691	61,387	161,545	1,742	39	3,072	3,742	8,596
2008	17,433	9	63,892	63,905	145,239	2,066	1	4,167	11,787	18,021
2009	10,980	172	71,489	35,984	118,625	106	2	348	248	704
2010	19,732	287	87,364	45,824	153,207	632	10	1,003	943	2,588
2011	22,259	480	113,022	66,113	201,875	1,762	41	2,362	5,691	9,856
2012	26,981	5	120,038	46,559	193,583	3,126	1	6,726	4,177	14,029
2013	21,190	0	76,448	86,773	184,411	3,982	0	4,729	13,371	22,082
2014	17,318	8	91,296	32,306	140,929	468	0	893	919	2,281
2015	19,676	49	131,882	41,797	193,405	124	0	641	201	967
Averages										
84-14	23,423	157	101,848	83,007	208,435					
05-14	19,300	179	97,128	54,793	171,401	1,495	11	2,646	4,371	8,523

Appendix D. 15. Annual sockeye salmon escapement estimates of Taku River and Port Snettisham sockeye salmon stocks, 1979–2015.

Spawners equals escapement to the weir minus fish collected for brood stock.

	Little Trapper		Little Tatsamenie		Tatsamenie		King Salmon		Kuthai Lake	Nahlin River	Crescent Lake		Speel Lake	
Year	Count	Escape.	Count	Escape.	Count	Escape.	Weir	escape	Weir	Weir	Count	Escape.	Count	Escape.
1980									1,658					
1981									2,299					
1982														
1983	7,402	7,402									19,422	19,422	10,484	10,484
1984	13,084	13,084									6,707	6,707	9,764	9,764
1985	14,889	14,889	13,093	13,093							7,249	7,249	7,073	7,006
1986	13,820	13,820	11,446	11,446							3,414	3,414	5,857	5,457
1987	12,007	12,007	2,794	2,794		25					7,839	7,839	9,319	9,319
1988	10,637	10,637	2,063	2,063						**138**	**1,199**	1,199	969	710
1989	9,606	9,606	3,039	3,039							**1,109**	775	12,229	10,114
1990	9,443	7,777	5,736	4,929						2,515	**1,262**	757	**18,864**	16,867
1991	22,942	21,001	8,381	7,585							**9,268**	8,666	299	299
1992	14,372	12,732	6,576	5,681					**1,457**	**297**	**22,674**	21,849	9,439	8,136
1993	17,432	16,685	5,028	4,230					**6,312**	2,463				
1994	13,438	12,691	4,371	3,578					5,427	960				
1995	11,524	11,524			5,780	4,387			3,310	3,711			**16,208**	14,260
1996	5,483	5,483			10,381	8,026			4,243	2,538			20,000	18,610
1997	5,924	5,924			8,363	5,981			5,746	1,857			**4,599**	
1998	8,717	8,717			5,997	4,735			1,934	345			**13,358**	
1999	11,805	11,805			2,104	1,888			10,042				**10,277**	
2000	11,551	11,551			7,575	5,570			4,096				**6,764**	
2001	16,860	16,860			22,575	19,579			1,663	935			**8,860**	
2002	**7,973**	**7,973**			**5,495**	**4,379**			7,697				**5,016**	
2003	31,227	31,227			4,515	2,965			7,769				**7,014**	
2004	9,613	9,613			1,951	1,357	5,005		1,578		na	na	**7,813**	
2005	16,009	16,009			3,372	2,445	1,046		6,004		na	na	**7,538**	
2006	25,265	24,557			22,475	19,820	2,177		1,015		na	na	**4,163**	
2007	7,153	6,340			11,187	8,384	5		204		na	na	**3,899**	
2008	3,831	2,791			8,976	6,176	888		1,547		na	na	**1,763**	
2009	5,552	5,443			2,032	1,292	55		1,442		na	na	3,689	3,689
2010	3,347	3,387			3,513	2,113	2,977		1,626		na	na	5,643	5,643
2011	3,809	3,809			7,880	6,580	**2,899**		811		na	na	4,777	4,777
2012	10,015	10,015			15,605	**14,305**	5,413	5,263	182		na	na	5,681	5,681
2013	4,840	4,840			10,246	8,946	485		1,195		na	na	6,427	6,427
2014	6,607	6,707			2,106	1,348	1,061	910	208				5,062	5,062
2015	13,253	13,253			1,537	939	1,683		341				4,888	4,888
Averages														
83-14	11,443	11,153											7,604	
05-14	8,643	8,390			8,739	7,141	1,701		1,423				4,784	

Appendix D. 16. Historical Taku River coho salmon harvested in D111 terminal fisheries, 1992–2015.

Sportfish estimate is based on all landings made in Juneau (not just D11)						
	D111 Gillnet		Juneau Sport Fish			
Year	Harvest	SE	Harvest	SE	PU	Total
1992	74,226	23,030	431	380	88	74,745
1993	32,456	8,515	3,222	3,048	25	35,703
1994	82,181	14,117	19,018	8,674	93	101,292
1995	51,286	7,263	7,857	2,920	97	59,240
1996	14,491	2,762	2,461	1,162	67	17,019
1997	1,489	412	4,963	1,674	27	6,479
1998	12,972	2,015	3,984	1,084	86	17,042
1999	5,572	913	3,393	997	44	9,009
2000	7,352	1,355	4,137	1,148	31	11,520
2001	9,212	1,523	2,505	813	22	11,739
2002	26,981	4,257	6,189	1,346	68	33,238
2003	19,659	6,937	5,421	1,727	59	25,139
2004	13,058	2,937	12,720	3,528	120	25,898
2005	18,011	5,679	3,573	1,830	134	21,718
2006	32,051	4,020	3,985	1,017	134	36,170
2007	15,753	2,416	804	488	60	16,617
2008	23,806	5,028	493	362	91	24,390
2009	36,757	5,033	5,949	2,445	240	42,946
2010	41,695	8,703	13,301	4,491	258	55,254
2011	4,829	1,237	4,340	977	224	9,393
2012	10,760	2,674	662	465	132	11,554
2013	23,269	3,330	1,793	716	238	25,300
2014	28,297	5,127	2,628	1,445	224	31,149
2015	6,239	2,163	3,063	1,699	256	9,558
average						
05-14	23,523		3,753		174	27,449

Appendix D. 17. Historical coho salmon in the Canadian fisheries in the Taku River, 1987–2015.

	Commercial					
Year	Total	Before SW34	SW34 to end	Aboriginal	Test	Test released
1979	6,006					
1980	6,405			0		
1981	3,607					
1982	51					
1983	8,390			0		
1984	5,357			15		
1985	1,770			22		
1986	1,783			50		
1987	5,599			113	807	
1988	3,123			98	422	
1989	2,876			146	1,011	
1990	3,207			6	472	
1991	3,415			20	2,004	
1992	4,077			187	1,277	
1993	3,033			8	1,593	
1994	14,531			162		
1995	13,629			109		
1996	5,028			24		39
1997	2,594			96		
1998	5,090			0		
1999	4,416			471	688	
2000	4,395			342	710	
2001	2,568			500	31	2,976
2002	3,082			688	32	3,767
2003	3,168			416	59	4,031
2004	5,966	2,387	3,579	450	3,268	
2005	4,924	1,412	3,512	162	3,173	
2006	8,567	4,947	3,620	300	2,802	
2007	5,244	2,229	3,015	155	2,674	
2008	3,906	2,802	1,104	67	0	1,012
2009	5,649	2,379	3,270	154	3,963	
2010	10,349	3,283	7,066	59	4,000	
2011	8,446	2,353	6,093	30	4,002	
2012	11,548	2,883	8,665	324	2,200	
2013	10,264	2,406	7,858	111	0	
2014	14,464	2,696	11,768	104	2,000	
2015	7,886	2,427	5,459	299	1,998	
Averages						
83-14	5,952			168		
05-14	8,336			147	2,481	

Appendix D. 18. Historic Taku River coho salmon run size, 1987–2015.

The run estimates do not include spawning escapements below the U.S./Canada border. Estimates are expanded if mark-recapture activities termin prior to run completion.

	Above Border M-R							Terminal			
	Run	End	Expansion		Expanded	Canadian		U.S.		Harvest	Total
Year	Estimate	Date	Method	Factor	Estimate	Harvest	Escape	Harvest	Run	Rate	Run
1987	43,750	20-Sep	Test Fish CPUE	1.42	61,976	6,519	55,457				
1988	43,093	18-Sep		1.00	43,093	3,643	39,450				
1989	60,841	1-Oct		1.00	60,841	4,033	56,808				
1990	75,881			1.00	75,881	3,685	72,196				
1991	132,923			1.00	132,923	5,439	127,484				
1992	49,928	5-Sep	District 111-32 CPUE	1.79	89,270	5,541	83,729	74,745	164,015	0.490	212,798
1993	67,448	11-Sep	District 111-32 CPUE	1.84	123,964	4,634	119,330	35,703	159,667	0.253	249,320
1994	98,643	24-Sep	District 111-32 CPUE	1.13	111,036	14,693	96,343	101,292	212,328	0.546	339,736
1995	61,738	30-Sep	District 111-32 CPUE	1.12	69,448	13,738	55,710	59,240	128,688	0.567	181,116
1996	44,172	28-Sep	District 111-32 CPUE	1.12	49,687	5,052	44,635	17,019	66,706	0.331	94,283
1997	35,035	27-Sep	District 111-32 CPUE	1.00	35,035	2,690	32,345	6,479	41,514	0.221	50,886
1998	49,290	26-Sep	District 111-32 CPUE	1.35	66,472	5,090	61,382	17,042	83,514	0.265	119,925
1999	59,052	3-Oct	Troll CPUE	1.12	66,343	5,575	60,768	9,009	75,352	0.194	117,176
2000	70,147	2-Oct	no expansion	1.00	70,147	5,447	64,700	11,520	81,667	0.208	109,148
2001	107,493	5-Oct	no expansion	1.00	107,493	3,099	104,394	11,739	119,232	0.124	162,777
2002	223,162	7-Oct	no expansion	1.00	223,162	3,802	219,360	33,238	256,400	0.144	303,275
2003	186,755	8-Oct	no expansion	1.00	186,755	3,643	183,112	25,139	211,894	0.136	265,090
2004	139,011	8-Oct	no expansion	1.00	139,011	9,684	129,327	25,898	164,909	0.216	251,537
2005	143,817	8-Oct	no expansion	1.00	143,817	8,259	135,558	21,718	165,535	0.181	222,997
2006	134,053	8-Oct	no expansion	1.00	134,053	11,669	122,384	36,170	170,223	0.281	226,694
2007	82,319	8-Oct	no expansion	1.00	82,319	8,073	74,246	16,617	98,936	0.250	133,301
2008	99,199	8-Oct	no expansion	1.00	99,199	3,973	95,226	24,390	123,589	0.229	174,070
2009	113,716	8-Oct	no expansion	1.00	113,716	9,766	103,950	42,946	156,662	0.336	224,010
2010	141,238	8-Oct	no expansion	1.00	141,238	14,408	126,830	55,254	196,492	0.355	246,822
2011	83,349	9-Oct	no expansion	1.00	83,349	12,478	70,871	9,393	92,742	0.236	129,939
2012	61,797	15-Sep	CYI run timing	1.37	84,847	14,072	70,775	11,554	96,401	0.266	112,947
2013	55,161	12-Sep	CYI run timing	1.42	78,492	10,375	68,117	25,300	103,792	0.344	143,410
2014	140,739	9-Oct	no expansion	1.00	140,739	16,568	124,171	31,149	171,888	0.278	189,655
2015	70,361	9-Oct	no expansion	1.00	70,361	10,183	60,178	9,558	79,919	0.247	104,339
Averages											
87-14	92,991	30-Jan		1.132	100,511	7,702	92,809	30,546	136,615	0.280	185,257
05-14	105,539	3-Oct		1.080	110,177	10,964	99,213	27,449	137,626	0.276	180,385

Appendix D. 19. Escapement counts of Taku River coho salmon. Counts are for age-.1 fish and do not include jacks, 1984–2015.

Because of variability between methods, visibility, observers, and timing, these counts are not an index of run strength.

	Yehring Creek		Sockeye Creek	Johnson Creek	Fish Creek	Flannigan Slough	Tatsamenie River	Hacket River	Dudidontu River	per Nahlin River	
Year	Weir	Aerial	Aerial	Ar/Foot	Aerial	Aerial	Weir	Weir	Aerial	Aerial	Weir
1984		2,900	275	235	700	1,480					
1985		560	740	150	1,000	2,320	201	1,031			
1986	2,116[a]	1,200	174	70	53	1,095	344	2,723	108	318	
1987	1,627[a]	565	980	150	250	2,100	173	1,715	276	165	
1988	1,423	658	585	500	1,215	1,308	663[a]	1,260	367	694	1,322
1989	1,570	600	400	400	235	1,670	712[a]		115	322	
1990	2,522	220	193		425	414	669[a]		25	256	
1991		475	399	120	1,378	1,348	1,101		458	176	
1992		1,267	594	654	478	1,288	730				970[a]
1993		250	130	90	380	70	88				326
1994		500	60	450	200	50	168				2,112
1995		70	230	170	132	421	62				
1996		35	28	50	250	278	21				
1997		500	10	550	600						
1998		280		300	450						
1999		1,050			400						
2000		450		500	1,800						
Surveys Discontinued											

[a] Weir count combined with spawning ground count. Tatsamenie 88-90, Yehring 86-87, Nahlin 92.

Appendix D. 20. Historical effort in the Alaskan District 111 and Subdistrict 111-32 (Taku Inlet) commercial drift gillnet fishery, 1960–2015.

Days open are for the entire district and include openings to spawner chinook salmon, 1960-1975.

	D111		D111-32		
Year	Boat Days	Days Open	Boat Days	Days Open	PU Permits
1960		60.00	1,680	60.00	
1961		62.00	2,901	62.00	
1962		52.00	1,568	52.00	
1963		54.00	1,519	51.00	
1964		56.00	1,491	56.00	
1965		63.00	1,332	60.00	
1966		64.00	1,535	58.00	
1967		53.00	1,663	50.00	
1968		60.00	2,420	60.00	
1969	1,518	41.50	1,413	42.00	
1970	2,688	53.00	2,425	53.00	
1971	3,053	55.00	2,849	55.00	
1972	3,103	51.00	2,797	51.00	
1973	3,286	41.00	3,135	41.00	
1974	2,315	29.50	1,741	30.00	
1975	1,084	15.50	986	15.00	
1976	1,914	25.00	1,582	23.00	
1977	2,258	27.00	1,879	27.00	
1978	2,174	26.00	1,738	24.00	
1979	2,269	28.83	2,011	29.00	
1980	4,123	30.92	3,634	31.00	
1981	2,687	30.00	1,740	22.00	
1982	2,433	35.50	2,130	36.00	
1983	1,274	33.00	1,065	31.00	
1984	2,757	52.50	2,120	39.00	
1985	3,264	48.00	2,116	37.00	54
1986	2,129	32.83	1,413	30.00	
1987	2,514	34.75	1,517	30.00	
1988	2,135	32.00	1,213	29.00	
1989	2,333	41.00	1,909	36.00	75
1990	3,188	38.33	2,879	38.00	95
1991	4,145	57.00	3,324	52.00	88
1992	4,550	50.00	3,407	43.00	125
1993	3,827	43.00	3,372	43.00	128
1994	5,078	66.00	3,960	60.00	116
1995	4,034	49.00	3,061	45.00	106
1996	3,229	46.00	2,685	41.00	130
1997	2,107	33.00	1,761	30.00	123
1998	3,070	48.00	2,007	39.00	130
1999	2,841	59.00	2,563	58.00	147
2000	2,919	40.00	2,325	38.00	128
2001	4,731	54.00	3,635	55.00	163
2002	4,095	62.00	2,792	54.00	136
2003	3,977	73.50	2,685	64.50	133
2004	3,342	59.00	1,627	50.00	131
2005	3,427	68.00	2,947	65.00	132
2006	3,517	89.00	2,470	81.00	105
2007	3,505	64.00	2,941	64.00	91
2008	3,116	49.00	2,223	46.00	125
2009	3,438	62.00	2,524	57.00	113
2010	2,764	54.00	2,357	54.00	120
2011	3,303	46.00	2,669	46.00	133
2012	2,463	43.00	1,620	42.00	153
2013	3,311	62.00	2,375	61.00	158
2014	3,164	65.00	2,422	65.00	135
2015	2,096	44.00	1,745	43.00	119
Averages					
60-14	3,010	49	2,257	46	
05-14	3,201	60	2,455	58	127

Appendix D. 21. Historical effort in the Canadian commercial fishery in the Taku River, 1979–2015.

	Commercial	
Year	Boat Days	Days Open
1979	599	50
1980	476	39
1981	243	31
1982	38	13
1983	390	64
1984	288	30
1985	178	16
1986	148	17
1987	280	26
1988	185	15
1989	271	25
1990	295	28
1991	284	25
1992	291	27
1993	363	34
1994	497	74
1995	428	51
1996	415	65
1997	394	47
1998	299	42
1999	300	34
2000	351	39
2001	382	42
2002	286	33
2003	275	44
2004	294	40
2005	561	68
2006	518	77
2007	313	55
2008	245	33
2009	459	98
2010	396	62
2011	440	63
2012	330	50
2013	346	53
2014	437	53
2015	271	35
Averages		
79-14	342	43
05-14	404	61

Appendix D. 22. Canyon Island fish wheel salmon counts and periods of operation on the Taku River, 1984–2015.

Total counts from both fishwheels and suppentmental gillnets when water is low

		Catch							
							Pink		
Year	Period of Operation	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	even year	odd year	Steelhead
1984	6/15-9/18	138	2,334	889	20,751	316	20,751		
1985	6/16-9/21	184	3,601	1,207	27,670	1,376		27,670	
1986	6/14-8/25	571	5,808	758	7,256	80	7,256		
1987	6/15-9/20	285	4,307	2,240	42,786	1,533		42,786	34
1988	5/11-9/19	1,436	3,292	2,168	3,982	1,089	3,982		34
1989	5/05-10/01	1,811	5,650	2,243	31,189	645		31,189	38
1990	5/03-9/23	1,972	6,091	1,860	13,358	748	13,358		43
1991	6/08-10/15	680	5,102	4,922	23,553	1,063		23,553	138
1992	6/20-9/24	212	6,279	2,103	9,252	189	9,252		22
1993	6/12-9/29	562	8,975	2,552	1,625	345		1,625	16
1994	6/10-9/21	906	6,485	4,792	27,100	367	27,100		107
1995	5/4-9/27	1,535	6,228	2,535	1,712	218		1,712	61
1996	5/3-9/20	1,904	5,919	1,895	21,583	388	21,583		68
1997	5/3-10/1	1,321	5,708	1,665	4,962	485		4,962	103
1998	5/2-9/15	894	4,230	1,777	23,347	179	23,347		119
1999	5/3-10/3	440	4,636	1,848	23,503	164		23,503	119
2000	4/23-10/3	1,211	5,865	1,877	6,529	423	6,529		160
2001	4/23-10/5	1,262	6,201	2,380	9,134	250		9,134	125
2002	4/24-10/7	1,578	5,812	3,766	5,672	205	5,672		87
2003	4/20-10/08	1,351	5,970	3,002	15,492	268		15,492	93
2004	4/30-10/06	2,234	6,255	3,163	8,464	414	8,464		63
2005	4/25-10/05	517	3,953	1,476	15,839	258		15,839	79
2006	4/27-10/03	544	5,296	2,811	21,725	466	21,725		47
2007	4/27-10/01	430	7,698	2,117	12,405	482		12,405	57
2008	4/23-10/03	1,298	3,736	2,213	4,704	350	4,704		
2009	4/24-9/27	688	3,489	3,051	9,234	231		9,225	52
2010	4/24-9/27	778	3,244	2,123	8,868	94	8,868		176
2011	4/25-10/02	728	3,671	1,843	17,775	177		17,775	93
2012	5/21-9/15	598	4,441	965	5,826	232	5,826		24
2013	6/16-9/9	796	4,240	1,132	4,666	269		4,666	11
2014	4/25-10/3	609	5,342	3,646	2,436	310	2,436		
2015	4/29-10/3	627	5,069	1,889	24,246	95		24,246	47
Averages									
84-14		941	5,154	2,278	14,270	428	11,928	16,102	75
05-14		699	4,511	2,138	10,348	287	8,712	11,982	67

Appendix E. 1. Weekly salmon harvest and effort in the lower Alsek River fisheries, 2015.

SW	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Boats	Effort Days Open	Effort Boat Days
	No Test fishery in 2015							
Commercial Fishery								
23								0.0
24	75	381	0	0		15	1.0	15.0
25	69	820	0	0	0	13	1.0	13.0
26	71	2,428	0	0	0	13	2.0	26.0
27	15	1,723	0	0	0	12	1.0	12.0
28	11	5,147	0	0	0	12	3.0	36.0
29	1	745	0	0	0	10	1.0	10.0
30	0	693	0	0	0	10	1.0	10.0
31	1	2,123	0	0	0	11	3.0	33.0
32	0	2,003	0	0	0	8	2.0	16.0
33-39	0	41	11	0	0	3	7.0	21.0
40-44	0	0	0	0	0	0	35.0	35.0
Total	243	16,104	11	0	0		57	227

Weeks 33–44 were combined for confidentiality.

Appendix E. 2. Weekly salmon harvest and effort in the Canadian Aboriginal and sport fisheries in the Alsek River, 2015.

Aboriginal includes estimates of sport catch (kept and released) in Takhanne and Blanchard rivers; estimates based on salmon catch card information.

	Chinook				Sockeye				Coho			
	Recreational			Total	Recreational			Total	Recreational			Total
SW	Kept	Released	Aboriginal	harvest	Kept	Released	Aboriginal	harvest	Kept	Released	Aboriginal	harvest
24												
25												
26												
27	32	16										
28			Weekly				Weekly				Weekly	
29	8	8	Data		0	16	Data				Data	
30	4	24	Not		0	4	Not				Not	
31			Available				Available				Available	
32												
33												
34												
35												
36												
37												
38												
39												
40												
41												
42												
43												
44												
45												
46												
Total	44	48	87	131	0	20	1,084	1,084	0	0	0	0
Village Creek food fish			NA				NA				NA	
Harvest at Klukshu River weir							10					
Food fish above Klukshu Weir							215					

Appendix E. 3. Daily counts of salmon passing through Klukshu River weir, 2015.

	Chinook			Sockeye			Coho		
		Cumulative			Cumulative			Cumulative	
Date	Daily	Daily	Prop.	Daily	Daily	Prop.	Daily	Daily	Prop.
10-Jun		0	0.000		0	0.000		0	0.000
11-Jun		0	0.000		0	0.000		0	0.000
12-Jun		0	0.000		0	0.000		0	0.000
13-Jun	0	0	0.000		0	0.000		0	0.000
14-Jun	0	0	0.000		0	0.000		0	0.000
15-Jun	0	0	0.000		0	0.000		0	0.000
16-Jun	0	0	0.000		0	0.000		0	0.000
17-Jun	0	0	0.000		0	0.000		0	0.000
18-Jun	3	3	0.002		0	0.000		0	0.000
19-Jun	0	3	0.002		0	0.000		0	0.000
20-Jun	0	3	0.002		0	0.000		0	0.000
21-Jun	0	3	0.002		0	0.000		0	0.000
22-Jun	0	3	0.002		0	0.000		0	0.000
23-Jun	0	3	0.002		0	0.000		0	0.000
24-Jun	0	3	0.002		0	0.000		0	0.000
25-Jun	0	3	0.002		0	0.000		0	0.000
26-Jun	0	3	0.002		0	0.000		0	0.000
27-Jun	0	3	0.002		0	0.000		0	0.000
28-Jun	0	3	0.002		0	0.000		0	0.000
29-Jun	0	3	0.002		0	0.000		0	0.000
30-Jun	0	3	0.002		0	0.000		0	0.000
1-Jul	0	3	0.002		0	0.000		0	0.000
2-Jul	0	3	0.002		0	0.000		0	0.000
3-Jul	0	3	0.002		0	0.000		0	0.000
4-Jul	2	5	0.003		0	0.000		0	0.000
5-Jul	0	5	0.003		0	0.000		0	0.000
6-Jul	26	31	0.022	15	15	0.001		0	0.000
7-Jul	1	32	0.022	0	15	0.001		0	0.000
8-Jul	0	32	0.022	0	15	0.001		0	0.000
9-Jul	4	36	0.025	1	16	0.001		0	0.000
10-Jul	5	41	0.029	0	16	0.001		0	0.000
11-Jul	11	52	0.036	3	19	0.002		0	0.000
12-Jul	45	97	0.068	8	27	0.002		0	0.000
13-Jul	3	100	0.070	2	29	0.003		0	0.000
14-Jul	74	174	0.122	5	34	0.003		0	0.000
15-Jul	27	201	0.140	3	37	0.003		0	0.000
16-Jul	71	272	0.190	4	41	0.004		0	0.000
17-Jul	38	310	0.216	0	41	0.004		0	0.000
18-Jul	122	432	0.302	10	51	0.004		0	0.000
19-Jul	33	465	0.325	0	51	0.004		0	0.000
20-Jul	161	626	0.437	5	56	0.005		0	0.000
21-Jul	67	693	0.484	7	63	0.005		0	0.000
22-Jul	81	774	0.541	18	81	0.007		0	0.000
23-Jul	54	828	0.578	8	89	0.008		0	0.000
24-Jul	29	857	0.598	14	103	0.009		0	0.000
25-Jul	58	915	0.639	149	252	0.022		0	0.000
26-Jul	50	965	0.674	5	257	0.022		0	0.000
27-Jul	63	1,028	0.718	5	262	0.023		0	0.000
28-Jul	46	1,074	0.750	45	307	0.026		0	0.000
29-Jul	28	1,102	0.770	2	309	0.027		0	0.000
30-Jul	9	1,111	0.776	6	315	0.027		0	0.000
31-Jul	84	1,195	0.834	4	319	0.028		0	0.000
1-Aug	41	1,236	0.863	240	559	0.048		0	0.000
2-Aug	41	1,277	0.892	77	636	0.055		0	0.000
3-Aug	12	1,289	0.900	63	699	0.060		0	0.000
4-Aug	33	1,322	0.923	335	1,034	0.089		0	0.000
5-Aug	10	1,332	0.930	153	1,187	0.102		0	0.000
6-Aug	5	1,337	0.934	33	1,220	0.105		0	0.000
7-Aug	22	1,359	0.949	31	1,251	0.108		0	0.000

- Continued -

Appendix E.3. Page 2 of 2.

	Chinook			Sockeye			Coho		
		Cumulative			Cumulative			Cumulative	
Date	Daily	Daily	Prop.	Daily	Daily	Prop.	Daily	Daily	Prop.
8-Aug	5	1,364	0.953	261	1,512	0.130		0	0.000
9-Aug	0	1,364	0.953	35	1,547	0.134		0	0.000
10-Aug	1	1,365	0.953	188	1,735	0.150		0	0.000
11-Aug	1	1,366	0.954	60	1,795	0.155		0	0.000
12-Aug	5	1,371	0.957	302	2,097	0.181		0	0.000
13-Aug	1	1,372	0.958	19	2,116	0.183		0	0.000
14-Aug	3	1,375	0.960	169	2,285	0.197		0	0.000
15-Aug	25	1,400	0.978	319	2,604	0.225		0	0.000
16-Aug	2	1,402	0.979	43	2,647	0.228		0	0.000
17-Aug	0	1,402	0.979	0	2,647	0.228		0	0.000
18-Aug	5	1,407	0.983	655	3,302	0.285		0	0.000
19-Aug	6	1,413	0.987	307	3,609	0.311		0	0.000
20-Aug	0	1,413	0.987	78	3,687	0.318		0	0.000
21-Aug	1	1,414	0.987	75	3,762	0.325		0	0.000
22-Aug	4	1,418	0.990	328	4,090	0.353		0	0.000
23-Aug	0	1,418	0.990	10	4,100	0.354		0	0.000
24-Aug	1	1,419	0.991	21	4,121	0.356		0	0.000
25-Aug	1	1,420	0.992	313	4,434	0.383		0	0.000
26-Aug	3	1,423	0.994	152	4,586	0.396		0	0.000
27-Aug	0	1,423	0.994	5	4,591	0.396		0	0.000
28-Aug	2	1,425	0.995	156	4,747	0.410		0	0.000
29-Aug	0	1,425	0.995	59	4,806	0.415		0	0.000
30-Aug	0	1,425	0.995	11	4,817	0.416		0	0.000
31-Aug	0	1,425	0.995	52	4,869	0.420		0	0.000
1-Sep	3	1,428	0.997	50	4,919	0.424		0	0.000
2-Sep	2	1,430	0.999	214	5,133	0.443		0	0.000
3-Sep	1	1,431	0.999	662	5,795	0.500		0	0.000
4-Sep	1	1,432	1.000	654	6,449	0.557		0	0.000
5-Sep	0	1,432	1.000	341	6,790	0.586		0	0.000
6-Sep	0	1,432	1.000	806	7,596	0.656		0	0.000
7-Sep	0	1,432	1.000	635	8,231	0.710		0	0.000
8-Sep	0	1,432	1.000	976	9,207	0.795		0	0.000
9-Sep	0	1,432	1.000	675	9,882	0.853		0	0.000
10-Sep	0	1,432	1.000	155	10,037	0.866		0	0.000
11-Sep	0	1,432	1.000	471	10,508	0.907		0	0.000
12-Sep	0	1,432	1.000	39	10,547	0.910		0	0.000
13-Sep	0	1,432	1.000	20	10,567	0.912		0	0.000
14-Sep	0	1,432	1.000	18	10,585	0.913		0	0.000
15-Sep	0	1,432	1.000	9	10,594	0.914		0	0.000
16-Sep	0	1,432	1.000	16	10,610	0.916		0	0.000
17-Sep	0	1,432	1.000	14	10,624	0.917		0	0.000
18-Sep	0	1,432	1.000	77	10,701	0.923		0	0.000
19-Sep	0	1,432	1.000	15	10,716	0.925		0	0.000
20-Sep	0	1,432	1.000	22	10,738	0.927		0	0.000
21-Sep	0	1,432	1.000	18	10,756	0.928	2	2	0.001
22-Sep	0	1,432	1.000	32	10,788	0.931	2	4	0.002
23-Sep	0	1,432	1.000	25	10,813	0.933	0	4	0.002
24-Sep	0	1,432	1.000	35	10,848	0.936	0	4	0.002
25-Sep	0	1,432	1.000	44	10,892	0.940	1	5	0.003
26-Sep	0	1,432	1.000	91	10,983	0.948	3	8	0.004
27-Sep	0	1,432	1.000	41	11,024	0.951	5	13	0.007
28-Sep	0	1,432	1.000	36	11,060	0.954	22	35	0.019
29-Sep	0	1,432	1.000	124	11,184	0.965	317	352	0.194
30-Sep	0	1,432	1.000	137	11,321	0.977	220	572	0.316
1-Oct	0	1,432	1.000	24	11,345	0.979	24	596	0.329
2-Oct	0	1,432	1.000	33	11,378	0.982	9	605	0.334
3-Oct	0	1,432	1.000	3	11,381	0.982	115	720	0.398
4-Oct	0	1,432	1.000	47	11,428	0.986	583	1,303	0.720
5-Oct	0	1,432	1.000	10	11,438	0.987	327	1,630	0.901
6-Oct	0	1,432	1.000	150	11,588	1.000	180	1,810	1.000
7-Oct		1,432	1.000		11,588	1.000		1,810	1.000
Total Count		1,432		10	11,588			1,810	
Adjustments		0			0			0	
Harvest at weir		0			10			0	
Harvest above weir		44			215			0	
Total Escapement		1,388			11,363			1,810	

Appendix E. 4. Chinook salmon harvest in the U.S. fisheries in the Alsek River, 1960 to 2015.

Year	Commercial	Test	Subsistence
1960			
1961	2,120		
1962			
1963	131		
1964	591		
1965	719		
1966	934		
1967	225		
1968	215		
1969	685		
1970	1,128		
1971	1,222		
1972	1,827		
1973	1,757		
1974	1,162		
1975	1,379		
1976	512		13
1977	1,402		18
1978	2,441		
1979	2,525		80
1980	1,382		57
1981	779		32
1982	532		87
1983	94		31
1984	60		
1985	213		16
1986	481		22
1987	347		27
1988	223		13
1989	228		20
1990	78		85
1991	103		38
1992	301		15
1993	300		38
1994	805		60
1995	670		51
1996	772		60
1997	568		38
1998	550		63
1999	482		44
2000	677		73
2001	541		19
2002	700		60
2003	937		24
2004	656		51
2005	286	423	31
2006	530	135	47
2007	400	347	79
2008	128	465	34
2009	602	421	57
2010	273		70
2011	546		42
2012	510	251	50
2013	469		13
2014	1,074		23
2015	243		5
Averages			
61-14	722		42
05-14	482		45

Appendix E. 5. Klukshu River run reconstruction of all Chinook salmon, 2005–2015.

	Inriver	Harvest			Weir	
Year	run	Below weir	At weir	Above weir	Count	Escapement
1976	1,408	130		125	1,278	1,153
1977	3,339	195		250	3,144	2,894
1978	3,171	195		300	2,976	2,676
1979	4,826	422		1,950	4,404	2,454
1980	2,767	130		150	2,637	2,487
1981	2,263	150		150	2,113	1,963
1982	2,552	183		400	2,369	1,969
1983	2,739	202		300	2,537	2,237
1984	1,947	275		100	1,672	1,572
1985	1,628	170		175	1,458	1,283
1986	2,834	125		102	2,709	2,607
1987	2,942	326		125	2,616	2,491
1988	2,286	249		43	2,037	1,994
1989	2,671	215		167	2,456	2,289
1990	2,383	468		173	1,915	1,742
1991	3,141	652		241	2,489	2,248
1992	1,506	139		125	1,367	1,242
1993	3,560	258		82	3,302	3,220
1994	4,114	387		99	3,727	3,628
1995	6,599	921		284	5,678	5,394
1996	4,255	656		217	3,599	3,382
1997	3,256	267		160	2,989	2,829
1998	1,630	266		17	1,364	1,347
1999	2,530	337		25	2,193	2,168
2000	1,418	53		44	1,365	1,321
2001	1,982	157		87	1,825	1,738
2002	2,437	197		106	2,240	2,134
2003	1,875	138		76	1,737	1,661
2004	2,571	46		80	2,525	2,445
2005	1,126	56		107	1,070	963
2006	585	17		2	568	566
2007	717	40		1	677	676
2008	473	7		0	466	466
2009	1,591	20	1	52	1,571	1,518
2010	2,455	97	0	99	2,358	2,259
2011	1,766	95	3	58	1,671	1,610
2012	778	85	0	0	693	693
2013	1,266	5	0	34	1,261	1,227
2014	850	9	0	9	841	832
2015	1,457	25	0	44	1,432	1,388
Averages						
76-14	2,342	209		164	2,133	1,984
05-14	1,161	43		36	1,118	1,081

2012 weir count was adjusted to account for high water years when weir was disabled

Appendix E. 6. Chinook salmon harvest in the Canadian Aboriginal and recreational fisheries in the Alsek River, 1976–2015.

Estimates was based on GSI analysis and the expansion of the Klukshu River weir count.								
	Inriver Run	CI		Canadian	Spawning	U.S.	Total	Percent
Year	Estimate	Lower	Upper	Harvest	Escapement	Harvest	Run	Klukshu
2007	1,770	1,373	2,166	41	1,729	826	2,596	40.6%
2011	3,425	2,802	4,048	214	3,211	588	4,013	52.1%
2012	1,537	1,258	1,817	85	1,452	811	2,348	48.4%
2013	3,120	2,536	3,704	72	3,048	482	3,602	41.6%
2014	1,572	1,347	1,796	43	1,529	1,097	2,669	54.9%
2015	no GSI this year							
Averages								
07, 11-14	2,285			91	2,194	761	3,046	47.5%

Appendix E. 7. Aerial survey index counts of Alsek River Chinook salmon escapements, 1984 to 2015.

Year	Blanchard River	Takhanne River	Goat Creek
1984	304	158	28
1985	232	184	
1986	556	358	142
1987	624	395	85
1988	437	169	54
1989	No survey	158	34
1990	No survey	325	32
1991	121	86	63
1992	86	77	16
1993	326	351	50
1994	349	342	67
1995	338	260	[a]
1996	132	230	12
1997	109	190	
1998	71	136	39
1999	371	194	51
2000	163	152	33
2001	543	287	21
2002	351	220	86
2003	127	105	10
2004	84	46	No survey
2005	112	47	7
2006	98	28	9
2007	39	32	45
2008	65	41	11
2009	No surveys conducted		
2010	No surveys conducted		
2011	No surveys conducted		
2012	No surveys conducted		
2013	No surveys conducted		
2014	No surveys conducted		
2015	No surveys conducted		

[a] Late survey date which missed the peak of spawning.

Appendix E. 8. Sockeye salmon harvest in the U.S. fisheries in the Alsek River, 1960–2015.

Year	Commercial	Test	Subsistence
1960			
1961	23,339		
1962			
1963	6,055		
1964	14,127		
1965	28,487		
1966	29,091		
1967	11,108		
1968	26,918		
1969	29,259		
1970	22,654		
1971	25,314		
1972	18,717		
1973	26,523		
1974	16,747		
1975	13,842		
1976	19,741		51
1977	40,780		113
1978	50,580		
1979	41,449		35
1980	25,522		41
1981	23,641		50
1982	27,443		75
1983	18,293		25
1984	14,326		
1985	5,792		95
1986	24,791		241
1987	11,393		173
1988	6,286		148
1989	13,513		131
1990	17,013		144
1991	17,542		104
1992	19,298		37
1993	20,043		96
1994	19,639		47
1995	33,112		167
1996	15,182		67
1997	25,879		273
1998	15,007		158
1999	11,441		152
2000	9,522		146
2001	13,995		72
2002	16,918		232
2003	39,698		176
2004	18,030		224
2005	7,572	222	63
2006	9,842	224	272
2007	19,795	367	298
2008	2,815	55	200
2009	12,906		245
2010	12,668		259
2011	24,169	157	175
2012	18,217	90	167
2013	7,517		102
2014	33,668		60
2015	16,104		111
Averages			
61-14	19,948		138
05-14	14,917		184

Appendix E. 9. Klukshu River sockeye salmon weir counts, 1976 to 2015.

			Weir	Harvest			
Year	Early (to August 16)	Late	Count	Below weir	At weir	Above weir	Escapement
1976	181	11,510	11,691			3,750	7,941
1977	8,931	17,860	26,791			11,350	15,441
1978	2,508	24,359	26,867			7,850	19,017
1979	977	11,334	12,311			5,260	7,051
1980	1,008	10,742	11,750			900	10,850
1981	997	19,351	20,348			1,900	18,448
1982	7,758	25,941	33,699			4,800	28,899
1983	6,047	14,445	20,492			2,475	18,017
1984	2,769	9,958	12,727			2,500	10,227
1985	539	18,081	18,620			1,361	17,259
1986	416	24,434	24,850			1,914	22,936
1987	3,269	7,235	10,504			1,158	9,346
1988	585	8,756	9,341			1,604	7,737
1989	3,400	20,142	23,542			1,906	21,636
1990	1,316	24,679	25,995			1,388	24,607
1991	1,924	17,053	18,977			1,332	17,645
1992	11,339	8,428	19,767			1,498	18,269
1993	5,369	11,371	16,740			1,819	14,921
1994	3,247	11,791	15,038			1,146	13,892
1995	2,289	18,407	20,696			879	19,817
1996	1,502	6,818	8,320			429	7,891
1997	6,565	4,931	11,496			193	11,303
1998	597	12,994	13,591			11	13,580
1999	371	5,010	5,381			280	5,101
2000	237	5,314	5,551			129	5,422
2001	908	9,382	10,290			961	9,329
2002	11,904	13,807	25,711			2,124	23,587
2003	3,084	31,278	34,362			2,242	32,120
2004	3,464	11,884	15,348			1,627	13,721
2005	994	2,379	3,373			206	3,167
2006	247	13,208	13,455			565	12,890
2007	2,725	6,231	8,956			646	8,310
2008	43	2,698	2,741			0	2,741
2009	1,247	4,484	5,731		75	128	5,528
2010	5,073	13,887	18,960		91	323	18,546
2011	5,635	15,767	21,402		262	358	20,782
2012	5,969	11,725	17,694		214	304	17,176
2013	312	3,581	3,893		0	101	3,792
2014	2,732	9,652	12,384		10	226	12,148
2015	2,604	8,984	11,588		10	215	11,363
Averages							
76-14	3,027	12,747	15,774				14,131
05-14	2,498	8,361	10,859				10,508

2012 weir count was adjusted to account for high water years when weir was disabled

Appendix E. 10. Salmon harvest in the Canadian Aboriginal and recreational fisheries in the Alsek River 1976 to 2015.

	Harvest		
Year	Aboriginal	Recreational	Total
1976	4,000	600	4,600
1977	10,000	500	10,500
1978	8,000	500	8,500
1979	7,000	750	7,750
1980	800	600	1,400
1981	2,000	808	2,808
1982	5,000	755	5,755
1983	2,550	732	3,282
1984	2,600	289	2,889
1985	1,361	100	1,461
1986	1,914	307	2,221
1987	1,158	383	1,541
1988	1,604	322	1,926
1989	1,851	319	2,170
1990	2,314	392	2,706
1991	2,111	303	2,414
1992	2,592	582	3,174
1993	2,361	329	2,690
1994	1,745	261	2,006
1995	1,745	682	2,427
1996	1,204	157	1,361
1997	484	36	520
1998	567	18	585
1999	554	0	554
2000	745	0	745
2001	1,173	4	1,177
2002	2,194	61	2,255
2003	2,734	61	2,795
2004	1,875	247	2,122
2005	581	13	594
2006	1,321	6	1,327
2007	1,330	10	1,340
2008	0	0	0
2009	715	2	717
2010	1,704	12	1,716
2011	2,053	57	2,110
2012	1,734	52	1,786
2013	508	0	508
2014	1,140	0	1,140
2015	1,084	0	1,084
Averages			
76-14	2,188	263	2,451
05-14	1,109	15	1,124

Appendix E. 11. Alsek River sockeye salmon escapement, 2000–2015.

The 2000-2004 estimates are based on a mark-recapture study; starting in 2005 estimates based on GSI analysis and the expansion of the Klukshu River weir count.

	Above border Run	CI		Canadian	Spawning	U.S.	Total	Spawning escapement
Year	Estimate	Lower	Upper	Harvest	Escapement	Harvest	Inriver Run	Percent Klukshu
2000	37,887	23,410	52,365	745	37,142	9,668	47,555	14.5%
2001	31,164	23,143	39,185	1,177	29,987	14,067	45,231	30.1%
2002	95,427	55,893	134,961	2,255	93,172	17,150	112,577	24.8%
2003	103,507	74,350	132,664	2,795	100,712	39,874	143,381	31.2%
2004	83,703	39,566	127,841	2,122	81,581	18,254	101,957	16.5%
2005	57,817	21,907	93,727	594	57,223	7,857	65,674	5.5%
2006	48,901	41,234	56,569	1,327	47,574	10,338	59,239	26.8%
2011	86,009	72,970	99,049	2,110	83,899	24,501	110,510	24.6%
2012	78,384	64,311	92,456	1,786	76,598	18,474	96,858	22.3%
2013	84,279	16,466	152,091	508	83,771	7,619	91,898	4.5%
2014	88,233	69,508	106,958	1,140	87,093	33,728	121,961	13.9%
2015	64,793	47,474	82,111	1,084	63,709	16,215	81,008	17.8%
Averages								
00-06, 11-14	72,301			1,505	70,796	18,321	90,622	19.5%

Appendix E. 12. Alsek River sockeye counts from U.S. and Canadian aerial surveys and from the electronic counter at Village Creek, 1985–2015.

	U.S. Aerial Surveys				Canada Aerial Surveys		
Year	Basin Creek	Cabin Creek	Muddy Creek	Tanis River	Tatshenshini River	Neskataheen Lake	Village Creek Counter
1985	2,600			2,200			
1986	100		300	2,700	536	750	1,490
1987	350	220		1,600			1,875
1988	500			750	433	456	**433**
1989	320			680	1,689	1,700	9,569
1990	275	300		3,500			**5,313**
1991				800			**86**
1992	1,000	10		50			**7,447**
1993	4,800			900			**2,104**
1994	250			600	366		**3,921**
1995	2,700			350			4,042
1996	325			650			1,583
1997	600			350			2,267
1998				130			826
1999[a]	30			800			**NA**
2000	25			180			1,860
2001				700			**1,897**
2002	No surveys flown						2,765
2003	No surveys flown						**2,778**
2004	No surveys flown						**1,968**
2005	No surveys flown						1,408
2006	No surveys flown						979
2007	No surveys flown						10,254
2008[a]	No surveys flown					1,000	NA
2009	No surveys flown					4,500	**887**
2010	No surveys flown					2,500	**2,305**
2011	No surveys flown					150	355
2012	No surveys flown					2,038	**1,372**
2013	No surveys flown						129
2014	No surveys flown					700	**189**
2015	No surveys flown						Not conducted
Averages							
86-14							2,596
05-14							1,985

[a]No counts due to malfunction of the counter

Appendix E. 13. Coho, pink, and chum salmon harvest in the U.S. fisheries in the Alsek River, 1960–2015.

				Effort		Subsistence
	Coho	Pink	Chum	Boat Days	Days Open	coho
1960						
1961	7,679	84	86	1,436	80.0	
1962						
1963	7,164	42	34	692	68.0	
1964	9,760	144	367	592	68.0	
1965	9,638	10	72	1,016	72.0	
1966	2,688	22	240	500	64.0	
1967	10,090	107	30	600	68.0	
1968	10,586	82	240	664	68.0	
1969	2,493	38	61	807	61.0	
1970	2,188	6	26	670	52.3	
1971	4,730	3	120	794	60.5	
1972	7,296	37	280	640	65.0	
1973	4,395	26	283	894	52.0	
1974	7,046	13	107	699	46.0	
1975	2,230	16	261	738	58.0	
1976	4,883	0	368	550	58.5	5
1977	11,817	689	483	882	57.0	0
1978	13,913	59	233	929	57.0	
1979	6,158	142	263	1,110	51.0	70
1980	7,863	21	1,005	773	42.0	62
1981	10,232	65	816	588	40.0	74
1982	6,534	6	358	552	33.0	50
1983	5,253	20	432	487	38.0	50
1984	7,868	24	1,610	429	33.0	
1985	5,490	3	427	277	33.0	0
1986	1,344	13	462	517	34.0	45
1987	2,517	0	1,924	388	40.5	31
1988	4,986	7	908	324	34.0	9
1989	5,972	2	1,031	378	38.0	34
1990	1,437	0	495	374	38.0	12
1991	5,956	0	105	530	49.0	0
1992	3,116	1	120	372	46.0	44
1993	1,215	0	49	372	40.0	28
1994	4,182	0	32	403	61.0	20
1995	14,184	13	347	879	53.5	53
1996	5,514	0	165	419	51.0	28
1997	11,427	0	34	611	59.0	26
1998	4,925	1	145	358	41.0	42
1999	5,660	0	112	319	44.0	21
2000	5,103	5	130	307	37.0	31
2001	2,909	8	17	234	50.0	45
2002	9,525	0	1	270	73.0	35
2003	47	0	0	271	60.0	27
2004	2,475	0	2	280	76.5	21
2005	1,196	0	0	171	41.0	62
2006	701	2	3	248	45.0	23
2007	134	0	0	199	47.0	27
2008	2,668	0	0	177	34.0	28
2009	3,454	0	20	200	44.0	17
2010	1,884	0	9	192	37.0	0
2011	1,614	0	11	235	46.0	18
2012	536	0	1	459	39.0	22
2013	17	0	5	285	46.0	14
2014	3	0	12	239	47.0	0
2015	11	0	0	227	57.0	6
Averages						
76-14	5,145	32	271	516	50.5	28
05-14	1,221	0	6	241	42.6	21

Appendix E. 14. Klukshu River weir counts of coho salmon, 1976–2015.

Coho salmon counts are partial counts; weir is removed prior to the end of the run.			
Year	Count	harvest	Escape
1976	1,572		
1977	2,758		
1978	30		
1979	175		
1980	704		
1981	1,170		
1982	189		
1983	303		
1984	1,402		
1985	350		
1986	71		
1987	202		
1988	2,774		
1989	2,219		
1990	315		
1991	8,540	62	8,478
1992	1,145	0	1,145
1993	788	0	788
1994	1,232	0	1,232
1995	3,614	50	3,564
1996	3,465	0	3,465
1997	307	5	302
1998	1,961	0	1,961
1999	2,531	0	2,531
2000	4,832	41	4,791
2001	748	2	746
2002	9,921	0	9,921
2003	3,689	0	3,689
2004	750	0	750
2005	683	20	663
2006	420	0	420
2007	300	1	299
2008	4,275	26	4,249
2009	424	3	421
2010	2,365	4	2,361
2011	2,119	9	2,110
2012	1,272	0	1,272
2013	7,322	0	7,322
2014	341	0	341
2015	1,810	0	1,810
Averages			
76-14	1,981	1,981	
05-14	1,952	1,952	1,946

2012 weir count was adjusted to account for high water years when weir was disabled

Appendix F. 1. Tahltan Lake egg collection, fry plants, and survivals, 1989–2015.

Numbers for eggs and fry are millions.
Eggs collected from Tahltan broodstock are used for outplants to both Tahltan and Tuya Lakes.

	Egg Take		Designated	Fry	Percent	Survival		Thermal Mark
Brood Year	Target	Collected	Tahltan	Planted	Fertilized	Fertilized Egg to Fry	Green Egg to Fry	Pattern
1989	3.000	2.955	2.955	1.042	0.704	0.501	0.353	1:1.4
1990	5.000	4.511	4.511	3.585	0.824	0.964	0.795	1:1.3
1991	5.000	4.246	1.514	1.415	0.949	0.984	0.935	1:1.4
1992	5.400	4.901	2.154	1.947	0.919	0.983	0.904	1:1.4+2.3
1993	6.000	6.140	0.969	0.904	0.946	0.986	0.933	1:1.6+2.5n
1994	6.000	4.183	1.418	1.143	0.929	0.868	0.806	1:1.6
1995	6.000	6.891	3.008	2.296	0.906	0.843	0.763	1:1.7
1996	6.000	6.402	3.169	2.248	0.923	0.769	0.709	1:1.6
1997	6.000	3.221	2.700	1.900	0.812	0.867	0.704	2:1.6
1998	6.000	4.022	1.998	1.671	0.911	0.918	0.836	1:1.7
1999	6.000	3.826	2.773	2.228	0.901	0.892	0.804	2:1.6
2000	6.000	2.388	2.388	1.873	0.920	0.852	0.784	1:1.7
2001	6.000	3.306	3.306	2.533	0.829	0.924	0.766	2:1.6
2002	6.000	4.050	2.780	2.623	0.926	1.018	0.943	1:1.7
2003	6.000	5.391	2.661	2.226	0.899	0.931	0.836	1:1.6&1:1.5+2.4
2004	6.000	5.701	1.966	1.226	0.803	0.777	0.624	1:1.6+2.6
2005	6.000	4.552	1.809	1.280	0.800	0.885	0.708	1:1.4+2.2
2006	6.000	4.364	2.954	2.466	0.910	0.917	0.835	1:1.3n,2.2
2007	6.000	4.060	2.209	1.540	0.756	0.922	0.697	1,2n,3H
2008	6.000	3.386	2.398	1.395	0.850	0.684	0.582	1,4H
2009	6.000	4.469	2.609	1.830	0.774	0.906	0.701	5,2H
2010	6.000	5.949	3.097	1.230	0.824	0.482	0.397	4,3H
2011	6.000	6.481	3.383	2.130	0.854	0.737	0.630	3,2n,2H
2012[a]	6.000	5.597	3.674	1.349	0.664	0.553	0.367	1,4H
2013	6.000	4.218	3.517	2.066	0.758	0.590	0.587	4,3H&6,3H
2014[b]	6.000	3.898	3.898	2.684	0.755	0.691	0.689	3,2n,2H&3,2n,2H3
2015[c]	6.000	4.509	4.509	3.399	0.838	0.759	0.754	1,4H &14H4
Averages								
89-14	5.785	4.581	2.685	1.878	0.848	0.825	0.719	
05-14	6.000	4.697	2.955	1.797	0.795	0.737	0.619	

[a] A low weir count resulted in a bilateral inseason adjustment of the egg take target to 5.5 million

[b] The original goal of 6.0 million eggs at Tahltan Lake was reduced to 5.0 million by Canada due to domestic issues

[c] The original goal of 6.0 million eggs at Tahltan Lake was reduced to 5.5 million by Canada due to domestic issues

Appendix F. 2. Tuya Lake fry plants and survivals, 1991–2015.

Numbers for eggs and fry are millions.						
	Egg Take			Survival		Thermal
	Designated	Fry	Percent	Fertilized	Green	Mark
Brood Year	Tuya	Planted	Fertilized	Egg to Fry	gg to Fry	Pattern
1991	2.732	1.632	0.944	0.633	0.597	1:1.6
1992	2.747	1.990	0.929	0.780	0.724	1:1.7
1993	5.171	4.691	0.911	0.996	0.907	1:1.4+2.5n
1994	2.765	2.267	0.870	0.943	0.820	1:1.4
1995	3.883	2.474	0.795	0.802	0.637	1:1.4+2.4
1996	3.233	2.611	0.932	0.867	0.808	1:1.4
1997	0.521	0.433	0.911	0.912	0.830	2:1.4
1998	2.024	1.603	0.917	0.864	0.792	1:1.4
1999	1.053	0.867	0.960	0.857	0.823	2:1.4
2000	All eggs collected in 2000 and 2001 were for backplant into Tahltan Lake					
2001						
2002	1.271	1.124	0.904	0.978	0.885	1:1.7+2.3
2003	2.730	2.445	0.927	0.966	0.895	1:1.4
2004	3.734	3.200	0.921	0.931	0.857	1:1.6+2.4
2005	2.744	2.138	0.900	0.866	0.779	1:1.4+2.4
2006	1.410	1.201	0.920	0.926	0.852	1:1.3,2.3
2007	1.852	1.537	0.856	0.970	0.830	2,1,3H
2008	0.988	0.832	0.856	0.984	0.842	6H
2009	1.860	0.976	0.794	0.661	0.525	3,4H
2010	2.852	1.240	0.819	0.531	0.435	3n,3H
2011	3.098	1.600	0.865	0.597	0.516	6H
2012	1.924	0.755	0.816	0.481	0.393	4n,3H
2013	0.701	0.462	0.737	0.894	0.659	3n,3H
2014	0.000	0				
2015	0.000	0				
Averages						
91-13	2.347	1.718	0.880	0.830	0.734	
04-13	2.116	1.394	0.848	0.784	0.669	

Appendix F. 3. Tatsamenie Lake egg collection, fry plants, and survivals, 1989–2015.

Numbers for eggs and fry are millions.

	Egg Take			Fry	Percent	Survival		Thermal Mark	Last Date
Brood Year	Target	Collected	Transport	Planted	Fertilized	Fertilized Egg to Fry	Green Egg to Fry	Pattern(s)	Released
1990	2.500	0.985	0.673	0.673	0.775	0.684	0.683	1:1.3	22-Jun
1991	1.500	1.360	1.232	1.232	0.927	0.906	0.906	2:1.4	26-Jun
1992	1.750	1.486	0.909	0.909	0.858	0.612	0.612	1:1.5	14-Jul
1993	2.500	1.144	0.521	0.521	0.619	0.455	0.455	2:1.5	14-Jul
1994	2.500	1.229	0.898	0.898	0.801	0.731	0.730	1:1.5	21-Jul
1995	2.500	2.407	1.724	1.724	0.843	0.716	0.716	1:1.5	25-Jun
1996	5.000	4.934	3.941	3.941	0.849	0.800	0.799	1:1.5&1:1.5,2.3	27-Jun
1997	5.000	4.651	3.597	3.597	0.910	0.773	0.773	2:1&2:1.5,2.3	9-Jul
1998	2.500	2.414	1.769	1.769	0.897	0.733	0.733	1:1.4+2.5&1:1.4+2.3	30-Jun
1999	2.500	0.461	0.350	0.350	0.922	0.742	0.760	2:1.5	4-Jul
2000[ab]	3.000	2.816	2.320	2.320	0.943	0.902	0.824	1.1.5+2.3&1.1.5	26-Jun
2001[ab]	4.800	4.364	2.233	2.233	0.900	0.638	0.512	2:1.5&2:1.5,2.3	25-Jun
2002[ab]	3.000	2.498	1.353	0.911	0.823	0.588	0.365	1:1.4&1:1.4+2.3	27-May
2003[ab]	5.000	2.642	2.141	2.141	0.919	0.873	0.810	1.1.5+2.3&1.1.5	27-May
2004	5.000	0.750	0.628	0.628	0.933	0.837	0.837	1:1.4+2.5n&1:1.4+2.3,3.3	20-May
2005	5.000	1.811	1.471	1.471	0.936	0.813	0.813	1:1.4+2.3&1:1.4+2.5	8-Jun
2006	5.000	4.810	3.705	3.705	0.920	0.770	0.770	1:1.2,2.1,3.2&1:1.2,2.2,3.3&1:1.2,2.2,3.1	13-Jun
2007	5.000	3.673	2.522	2.122	0.885	0.687	0.578	2n3&2,3n,1&1,3n,2&3,2n,1	6-Jun
2008	5.000	4.902	3.874	3.871	0.892	0.900	0.790	3,2H & 3,3H	3-Jun
2009	5.000	1.224	0.717	0.716	0.852	0.586	0.585	6,2H & 3n,2H	22-May
2010	2.000	1.896	1.599	1.599	0.919	0.842	0.843	2,1,2H & 2,2,3H	29-May
2011	2.000	2.190	1.893	1.893	0.912	0.864	0.864	3n,5H&6,2H	29-May
2012	2.000	1.836	1.636	1.636	0.955	0.933	0.891	3n,2H & 3,3H	1-Jun
2013	2.000	1.812	1.325	1.321	0.758	0.590	0.587	2,1,2H & 2,2,3H	6-Jun
2014	2.000	1.289	0.918	0.918	0.869	0.716	0.712	3n,5H&6,2H	30-May
2015	2.000	0.731	0.471	0.471	0.801	0.646	0.644	3,2H & 3,3H	27-May
Averages									
90-14	3.362	2.383	1.758	1.724	0.873	0.748	0.718		
05-14	3.500	2.544	1.966	1.925	0.890	0.770	0.743		

Multiple Release Treatments

	Treatment 1				Treatment 2			
Brood Year	Mark	Treatment	Number Released	Last Date Released	Mark	Treatment	Number Released	Last Date Released
1996	1:1.5	onshore	3.441	27-Jun	1:1.5,2.3	onshore	0.500	27-Jun
1997	2:1.5	onshore	3.202	29-Jun	2:1.5,2.3	fed at lake	0.394	9-Jul
1998	1:1.4+2.5	unfed	0.751	9-Jun	1:1.4+2.3	fed at lake	1.018	30-Jun
1999	2:1.5	fed at lake	0.350	4-Jul				
2000	1.1.5+2.3	fed early	1.265	15-Jun	1.1.5	fed late	1.054	26-Jun
2001	2:1.5	unfed early	0.727	30-May	2:1.5,2.3	fed	1.432	25-Jun
2002	1:1.4	direct release early	0.911	27-May	1:1.4+2.3	fed - IHN loss	0.000	none
2003	1.1.5+2.3	unfed early south	1.005	27-May	1.1.5	unfed early north	1.136	24-May
2004	1:1.4+2.5N	unfed early south	0.367	20-May	1:1.4+2/3,3.3	unfed early north	0.261	20-May
2005	1:1.4+2.3	unfed early south	0.775	8-Jun	1:1.4+2.5	unfed early north	0.696	8-Jun
2006	1:1.2,2.1,3.2	unfed early south	1.808	7-Jun	1:1.2,2.2,3.3	1:1.2,2.2,3.1 unfed early north	1.897	13-Jun
2007	1,3n,2	unfed early midlake	0.971	6-Jun	2n3	2,3n1 unfed early north	1.150	5-Jun
2007	3,2n,1	extended rearing[c]	0.400	8-Jun				
2008	3,2H	unfed early north	0.115	3-Jun	3,3H	extended rearing	0.115	26-Jul
2009	6,2H	unfed early north	0.506	22-May	3n,2H	extended rearing	0.210	12-Aug
2010	2,1,2H	unfed early north	1.398	29-May	2,2,3H	extended rearing	0.198	14-Aug
2011	3n,5H	unfed early north	1.649	29-May	6,2H	extended rearing	0.242	21-Aug
2012	3n,2H	unfed early north	1.419	1-Jun	3,3H	extended rearing	0.216	9-Aug
2013	2,1,2H	unfed early north	1.136	6-Jun	2,2,3H	extended rearing	0.185	8-Aug
2014	3n,5H	unfed early north	0.731	22-May	6,2H	extended rearing	0.187	30-May
2015	3n,2H	unfed early north	0.384	14-May	3,3H	extended rearing	0.086	27-May
Averages								
98-14			1.146				0.605	
05-14			0.992				0.489	

[a] Eggs not transported but placed in inlake incubator; 2000 = 244,000, 2001 = 865,000, 2002 196,000, 2003 = 190,000.

[b] Survival rates are for hatchery eggs and hatchery fry plants and do not inlcude the lake incubators.

[c] All died to IHNV

Appendix F.4. Trapper and King Salmon lakes egg collection, fry plants, and survivals, 1990–2015.

Numbers for eggs and fry are millions.

Brood Year	Lake	Egg Take			Fry Planted	Percent Fertilized	Survival		Thermal Mark Pattern	Last Date Released
		Target	Collect	Transport			Fertilized Egg to Fry	Green Egg to Fry		
1990	Trapper	2.500	2.314	0.934	0.934			0.404	5H	22-Jun
1991	Trapper	2.500	2.953	1.811	1.811			0.613	6H	11-Jun
1992	Trapper	2.500	2.521	1.113	1.113			0.442	7HB	22-Jun
1993	Trapper		1.174	0.916	0.916			0.781	5H5n	24-Jun
1994	Trapper		1.117	0.773	0.773			0.692	7H	3-Jul
2006	Trapper	1.000	1.109	0.897	0.897	0.897	0.905	0.808	6H	20-Jun
2007	Trapper	1.000	0.900	0.353	0.353	0.604	0.650	0.393	4,2nH	5-Jun
2012	King Salmon	0.250	0.238	0.197	0.197	0.896	0.949	0.850	6,2HB	2-Jun
2014	King Salmon	0.250	0.199	0.169	0.169	0.893	0.930	0.893	6,3H	23-May

Appendix G. 1. Annual stock proportion estimates (mean) of Chinook salmon harvested in the Alaskan District 108 commercial drift gillnet, 2015.

CI05 is the lower credibility interval and CI95 is the upper credibility interval.

			3 Reporting Groups		
Year	Sample Size	Statistic	Taku/Stikine	Andrew	Other
2004	119	MEAN	0.299	0.585	0.116
		SD	0.052	0.054	0.039
		CI05	0.216	0.495	0.057
		CI95	0.386	0.673	0.184
2005	254	MEAN	0.887	0.068	0.045
		SD	0.026	0.022	0.016
		CI05	0.842	0.035	0.021
		CI95	0.927	0.107	0.074
2006	350	MEAN	0.642	0.308	0.050
		SD	0.034	0.034	0.018
		CI05	0.585	0.254	0.023
		CI95	0.696	0.365	0.081
2007	292	MEAN	0.489	0.463	0.048
		SD	0.036	0.036	0.015
		CI05	0.430	0.404	0.026
		CI95	0.549	0.522	0.075
2008	293	MEAN	0.387	0.522	0.091
		SD	0.035	0.035	0.021
		CI05	0.330	0.464	0.059
		CI95	0.445	0.580	0.128
2009	177	MEAN	0.128	0.738	0.134
		SD	0.031	0.040	0.029
		CI05	0.080	0.671	0.089
		CI95	0.183	0.801	0.185
2010	72	MEAN	0.215	0.648	0.138
		SD	0.067	0.070	0.047
		CI05	0.109	0.531	0.067
		CI95	0.331	0.760	0.222
2011	70	MEAN	0.346	0.529	0.125
		SD	0.067	0.071	0.047
		CI05	0.239	0.411	0.057
		CI95	0.460	0.644	0.209
2012	202	MEAN	0.248	0.627	0.125
		SD	0.036	0.042	0.033
		CI05	0.189	0.557	0.075
		CI95	0.309	0.696	0.182
2013	164	MEAN	0.068	0.671	0.260
		SD	0.029	0.042	0.041
		CI05	0.025	0.601	0.195
		CI95	0.121	0.739	0.330
2014	273	MEAN	0.043	0.855	0.102
		SD	0.018	0.027	0.030
		CI05	0.019	0.811	0.069
		CI95	0.073	0.895	0.140
2015	272	MEAN	0.047	0.843	0.109
		SD	0.021	0.028	0.024
		CI05	0.016	0.796	0.072
		CI95	0.084	0.887	0.151

Appendix G. 2. Annual stock proportion estimates (mean) of Chinook salmon harvested in the Alaskan District 108 sport fisheries, 2015.

CI05 is the lower credibility interval and CI95 is the upper credibility interval.

			3 Reporting Groups		
Year	Sample Size	Statistic	Taku/Stikine	Andrew	Other
2004	189	MEAN	0.655	0.239	0.106
		SD	0.043	0.040	0.026
		CI05	0.583	0.176	0.066
		CI95	0.724	0.307	0.152
2005	226	MEAN	0.738	0.134	0.127
		SD	0.038	0.032	0.028
		CI05	0.674	0.084	0.083
		CI95	0.799	0.190	0.176
2006	201	MEAN	0.718	0.177	0.106
		SD	0.042	0.038	0.029
		CI05	0.648	0.118	0.061
		CI95	0.784	0.241	0.157
2007	200	MEAN	0.604	0.296	0.101
		SD	0.043	0.040	0.026
		CI05	0.532	0.232	0.062
		CI95	0.674	0.362	0.146
2008	200	MEAN	0.614	0.251	0.135
		SD	0.045	0.039	0.032
		CI05	0.539	0.189	0.088
		CI95	0.686	0.316	0.192
2009	190	MEAN	0.517	0.166	0.317
		SD	0.044	0.033	0.038
		CI05	0.445	0.114	0.256
		CI95	0.588	0.224	0.381
2010	201	MEAN	0.546	0.257	0.197
		SD	0.043	0.038	0.034
		CI05	0.475	0.197	0.144
		CI95	0.618	0.321	0.254
2011	199	MEAN	0.509	0.099	0.392
		SD	0.050	0.028	0.048
		CI05	0.427	0.055	0.313
		CI95	0.593	0.148	0.470
2012	201	MEAN	0.423	0.326	0.251
		SD	0.045	0.042	0.039
		CI05	0.350	0.258	0.189
		CI95	0.498	0.396	0.317
2013	223	MEAN	0.490	0.260	0.250
		SD	0.042	0.037	0.037
		CI05	0.422	0.201	0.192
		CI95	0.558	0.322	0.312
2014	205	MEAN	0.354	0.364	0.282
		SD	0.043	0.045	0.043
		CI05	0.285	0.293	0.221
		CI95	0.425	0.435	0.348
2015	297	MEAN	0.449	0.275	0.276
		SD	0.036	0.040	0.037
		CI05	0.390	0.215	0.211
		CI95	0.508	0.346	0.335

Appendix G. 3. Annual stock proportion estimates (mean) of Chinook salmon harvested in the Alaskan District 111 commercial drift gillnet, 2015.

CI05 is the lower credibility interval and CI95 is the upper credibility interval.

			3 Reporting Groups		
Year	Sample Size	Statistic	Taku/Stikine	Andrew	Other
2004	111	MEAN	0.859	0.126	0.015
		SD	0.036	0.034	0.014
		CI05	0.795	0.074	0.000
		CI95	0.915	0.186	0.041
2005	247	MEAN	0.919	0.073	0.008
		SD	0.021	0.020	0.006
		CI05	0.882	0.043	0.001
		CI95	0.950	0.109	0.020
2006	209	MEAN	0.905	0.085	0.011
		SD	0.024	0.023	0.008
		CI05	0.863	0.051	0.001
		CI95	0.941	0.125	0.026
2007	96	MEAN	0.492	0.490	0.018
		SD	0.054	0.054	0.016
		CI05	0.404	0.402	0.000
		CI95	0.581	0.579	0.049
2008	104	MEAN	0.483	0.360	0.157
		SD	0.053	0.051	0.038
		CI05	0.397	0.278	0.099
		CI95	0.570	0.446	0.222
2009	257	MEAN	0.813	0.185	0.002
		SD	0.027	0.027	0.007
		CI05	0.766	0.143	0.000
		CI95	0.855	0.231	0.015
2010	152	MEAN	0.539	0.448	0.013
		SD	0.042	0.042	0.009
		CI05	0.469	0.378	0.002
		CI95	0.609	0.518	0.032
2011	70	MEAN	0.809	0.162	0.029
		SD	0.052	0.049	0.020
		CI05	0.718	0.089	0.005
		CI95	0.887	0.249	0.068
2012	206	MEAN	0.876	0.120	0.004
		SD	0.027	0.026	0.006
		CI05	0.830	0.079	0.000
		CI95	0.918	0.166	0.016
2013	86	MEAN	0.753	0.236	0.011
		SD	0.051	0.050	0.012
		CI05	0.666	0.157	0.000
		CI95	0.833	0.322	0.036
2014	78	MEAN	0.635	0.335	0.030
		SD	0.060	0.058	0.036
		CI05	0.534	0.243	0.001
		CI95	0.732	0.432	0.089
2015	88	MEAN	0.592	0.404	0.005
		SD	0.055	0.055	0.009
		CI05	0.500	0.314	0.000
		CI95	0.681	0.496	0.024

Appendix G. 4. Annual stock proportion estimates (mean) of Chinook salmon harvested in the Alaskan District 111 sport fisheries, 2015.

CI05 is the lower credibility interval and CI95 is the upper credibility interval.

			3 Reporting Groups		
Year	Sample Size	Statistic	Taku/Stikine	Andrew	Other
2004	159	MEAN	0.538	0.444	0.018
		SD	0.043	0.043	0.012
		CI05	0.467	0.374	0.004
		CI95	0.608	0.514	0.041
2005	264	MEAN	0.578	0.376	0.046
		SD	0.035	0.034	0.018
		CI05	0.521	0.320	0.022
		CI95	0.634	0.433	0.079
2006	269	MEAN	0.652	0.312	0.035
		SD	0.032	0.031	0.013
		CI05	0.599	0.262	0.017
		CI95	0.705	0.365	0.059
2007	237	MEAN	0.451	0.523	0.025
		SD	0.035	0.035	0.011
		CI05	0.394	0.466	0.010
		CI95	0.509	0.581	0.046
2008	218	MEAN	0.226	0.763	0.010
		SD	0.032	0.032	0.007
		CI05	0.176	0.709	0.002
		CI95	0.280	0.814	0.024
2009	239	MEAN	0.255	0.726	0.019
		SD	0.030	0.031	0.009
		CI05	0.206	0.674	0.006
		CI95	0.306	0.776	0.035
2010	200	MEAN	0.453	0.501	0.046
		SD	0.038	0.038	0.015
		CI05	0.391	0.439	0.024
		CI95	0.516	0.564	0.072
2011	200	MEAN	0.454	0.500	0.045
		SD	0.040	0.040	0.018
		CI05	0.389	0.435	0.020
		CI95	0.520	0.566	0.077
2012	200	MEAN	0.494	0.480	0.026
		SD	0.039	0.040	0.015
		CI05	0.429	0.414	0.008
		CI95	0.559	0.547	0.055
2013	224	MEAN	0.125	0.854	0.021
		SD	0.025	0.027	0.011
		CI05	0.086	0.807	0.007
		CI95	0.169	0.896	0.041
2014	221	MEAN	0.396	0.570	0.034
		SD	0.036	0.038	0.025
		CI05	0.338	0.509	0.015
		CI95	0.456	0.629	0.061
2015	297	MEAN	0.486	0.441	0.073
		SD	0.031	0.031	0.016
		CI05	0.435	0.391	0.048
		CI95	0.537	0.492	0.101

Appendix G. 5. Weekly stock proportion estimates (mean) of sockeye salmon harvested in the Alaskan Subdistrict 106-41/42 (Sumner Strait) commercial drift gillnet fishery, 2015.

CI05 is the lower credibility interval and CI95 is the upper credibility interval.

	Sample Sizes					5 Reporting Groups				
SW	Total	Genotyped	Aged (not genotyped)	Otolith Marked (not genotyped)	Statistic	Enhanced Tahltan	Enhanced Tuya	Other	Stikine/Taku Mainstem	Tahltan
25	200	45	139	16	MEAN	0.010	0.070	0.809	0.091	0.020
					SD	0.007	0.018	0.044	0.036	0.020
					CI05	0.002	0.043	0.729	0.041	0.001
					CI95	0.023	0.101	0.873	0.158	0.060
					P0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
26	300	132	108	60	MEAN	0.043	0.152	0.705	0.054	0.046
					SD	0.012	0.021	0.031	0.019	0.016
					CI05	0.026	0.120	0.651	0.027	0.022
					CI95	0.064	0.189	0.754	0.089	0.076
					P0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
27	300	180	49	71	MEAN	0.073	0.163	0.628	0.059	0.077
					SD	0.015	0.021	0.031	0.018	0.017
					CI05	0.050	0.129	0.578	0.032	0.051
					CI95	0.099	0.200	0.678	0.090	0.108
					P0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
28	300	237	14	49	MEAN	0.036	0.127	0.760	0.020	0.057
					SD	0.011	0.019	0.025	0.010	0.014
					CI05	0.021	0.097	0.717	0.007	0.036
					CI95	0.056	0.159	0.800	0.038	0.082
					P0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
29	200	159	15	26	MEAN	0.045	0.085	0.822	0.005	0.044
					SD	0.015	0.020	0.028	0.009	0.015
					CI05	0.024	0.055	0.773	0.000	0.022
					CI95	0.071	0.119	0.866	0.025	0.071
					P0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.284	0.000
30	300	185	91	24	MEAN	0.007	0.070	0.843	0.040	0.040
					SD	0.005	0.015	0.026	0.018	0.014
					CI05	0.001	0.048	0.799	0.014	0.020
					CI95	0.016	0.096	0.885	0.072	0.065
					P0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
31	60	60	0	0	MEAN	0.000	0.000	0.913	0.054	0.033
					SD	0.001	0.001	0.039	0.032	0.023
					CI05	0.000	0.000	0.842	0.012	0.006
					CI95	0.000	0.000	0.967	0.115	0.076
					P0	0.945	0.943	0.000	0.002	0.000
32	200	182	13	5	MEAN	0.010	0.015	0.885	0.085	0.006
					SD	0.007	0.009	0.030	0.028	0.005
					CI05	0.002	0.004	0.834	0.043	0.000
					CI95	0.024	0.031	0.930	0.133	0.017
					P0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
33	300	142	155	3	MEAN	0.000	0.007	0.942	0.044	0.007
					SD	0.000	0.005	0.028	0.027	0.007
					CI05	0.000	0.001	0.894	0.000	0.000
					CI95	0.000	0.016	0.988	0.090	0.021
					P0	0.953	0.000	0.000	0.037	0.000
34	24	24	0	0	MEAN	0.000	0.000	0.986	0.013	0.000
					SD	0.003	0.003	0.028	0.027	0.004
					CI05	0.000	0.000	0.926	0.000	0.000
					CI95	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.071	0.000
					P0	0.943	0.941	0.000	0.251	0.887

Appendix G. 6. Weekly stock proportion estimates (mean) of sockeye salmon harvested in the Alaskan Subdistrict 106-30 (Clarence Strait) commercial drift gillnet fishery, 2015.

CI05 is the lower credibility interval and CI95 is the upper credibility interval.

	Sample Sizes					5 Reporting Groups				
			Aged	Otolith Marked		Enhanced	Enhanced		Stikine/Taku	
SW	Total	Genotyped	(not genotyped)	(not genotyped)	Statistic	Tahltan	Tuya	Other	Mainstem	Tahltan
25	200	30	169	1	MEAN	0.000	0.000	0.975	0.025	0.000
					SD	0.000	0.000	0.028	0.028	0.005
					CI05	0.000	0.000	0.923	0.000	0.000
					CI95	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.076	0.000
					P0	0.951	0.953	0.000	0.163	0.889
26	300	57	242	1	MEAN	0.003	0.000	0.976	0.021	0.000
					SD	0.003	0.000	0.019	0.018	0.001
					CI05	0.000	0.000	0.942	0.000	0.000
					CI95	0.010	0.000	0.999	0.054	0.000
					P0	0.000	0.955	0.000	0.073	0.903
27	300	109	189	2	MEAN	0.003	0.003	0.971	0.022	0.000
					SD	0.003	0.003	0.016	0.016	0.001
					CI05	0.000	0.000	0.939	0.005	0.000
					CI95	0.010	0.010	0.991	0.053	0.000
					P0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.904
28	300	238	58	4	MEAN	0.000	0.013	0.951	0.031	0.004
					SD	0.000	0.007	0.014	0.012	0.004
					CI05	0.000	0.005	0.926	0.014	0.000
					CI95	0.000	0.026	0.973	0.053	0.012
					P0	0.955	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.003
29	300	172	124	4	MEAN	0.003	0.010	0.967	0.014	0.005
					SD	0.003	0.006	0.014	0.011	0.005
					CI05	0.000	0.003	0.942	0.001	0.000
					CI95	0.010	0.021	0.986	0.036	0.016
					P0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.009	0.028
30	180	137	43	0	MEAN	0.000	0.000	0.990	0.010	0.000
					SD	0.000	0.000	0.011	0.011	0.001
					CI05	0.000	0.000	0.969	0.000	0.000
					CI95	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.031	0.000
					P0	0.954	0.953	0.000	0.135	0.903
31	300	253	45	2	MEAN	0.003	0.003	0.988	0.005	0.000
					SD	0.003	0.003	0.010	0.009	0.000
					CI05	0.000	0.000	0.968	0.000	0.000
					CI95	0.010	0.010	0.998	0.024	0.000
					P0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.259	0.910
32	300	288	12	0	MEAN	0.000	0.000	0.974	0.026	0.000
					SD	0.000	0.000	0.012	0.012	0.000
					CI05	0.000	0.000	0.954	0.009	0.000
					CI95	0.000	0.000	0.991	0.046	0.000
					P0	0.957	0.959	0.000	0.001	0.916
33	300	137	162	1	MEAN	0.000	0.003	0.995	0.002	0.000
					SD	0.000	0.003	0.006	0.004	0.001
					CI05	0.000	0.000	0.984	0.000	0.000
					CI95	0.000	0.010	1.000	0.010	0.000
					P0	0.954	0.000	0.000	0.300	0.907
34	300	64	236	0	MEAN	0.000	0.000	0.997	0.002	0.000
					SD	0.000	0.000	0.007	0.006	0.002
					CI05	0.000	0.000	0.986	0.000	0.000
					CI95	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.013	0.000
					P0	0.958	0.958	0.000	0.310	0.890

Appendix G. 7. Weekly stock proportion estimates (mean) of sockeye salmon harvested in the Alaskan District 108 commercial drift gillnet fishery, 2015.

CI05 is the lower credibility interval and CI95 is the upper credibility interval.

	Sample Sizes					5 Reporting Groups				
			Aged	Otolith Marked		Enhanced	Enhanced		Stikine/Taku	
SW	Total	Genotyped	(not genotyped)	(not genotyped)	Statistic	Tahltan	Tuya	Other	Mainstem	Tahltan
25	*37*	*20*	*9*	*8*	*MEAN*	*0.132*	*0.078*	*0.099*	*0.479*	*0.212*
					SD	*0.054*	*0.043*	*0.055*	*0.091*	*0.075*
					CI05	*0.055*	*0.022*	*0.026*	*0.328*	*0.100*
					CI95	*0.232*	*0.157*	*0.203*	*0.627*	*0.346*
					P0	*0.000*	*0.000*	*0.000*	*0.000*	*0.000*
26	360	53	146	161	MEAN	0.204	0.239	0.161	0.192	0.205
					SD	0.021	0.021	0.036	0.042	0.039
					CI05	0.171	0.205	0.105	0.124	0.143
					CI95	0.239	0.274	0.224	0.262	0.271
					P0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
27	511	121	139	251	MEAN	0.216	0.266	0.138	0.109	0.271
					SD	0.019	0.019	0.020	0.022	0.026
					CI05	0.186	0.235	0.108	0.075	0.227
					CI95	0.248	0.298	0.172	0.146	0.314
					P0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
28	480	205	97	178	MEAN	0.170	0.194	0.250	0.149	0.237
					SD	0.018	0.018	0.022	0.021	0.023
					CI05	0.141	0.165	0.214	0.116	0.199
					CI95	0.201	0.226	0.288	0.184	0.276
					P0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
29	510	211	115	184	MEAN	0.175	0.164	0.161	0.294	0.205
					SD	0.018	0.016	0.018	0.025	0.023
					CI05	0.146	0.139	0.134	0.253	0.168
					CI95	0.207	0.191	0.192	0.337	0.244
					P0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
30	338	192	74	72	MEAN	0.122	0.082	0.226	0.397	0.174
					SD	0.017	0.015	0.026	0.031	0.024
					CI05	0.094	0.059	0.185	0.345	0.136
					CI95	0.151	0.107	0.271	0.447	0.214
					P0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
31	412	90	289	33	MEAN	0.034	0.035	0.558	0.325	0.047
					SD	0.008	0.009	0.020	0.024	0.017
					CI05	0.022	0.022	0.528	0.284	0.022
					CI95	0.048	0.052	0.593	0.362	0.078
					P0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
32	257	65	171	21	MEAN	0.048	0.025	0.398	0.499	0.030
					SD	0.011	0.014	0.027	0.030	0.017
					CI05	0.031	0.008	0.355	0.447	0.008
					CI95	0.068	0.052	0.444	0.543	0.061
					P0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
33	324	82	224	18	MEAN	0.034	0.011	0.415	0.480	0.060
					SD	0.010	0.005	0.041	0.045	0.026
					CI05	0.020	0.004	0.350	0.405	0.023
					CI95	0.051	0.021	0.483	0.553	0.108
					P0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
34	174	42	123	9	MEAN	0.002	0.027	0.759	0.212	0.000
					SD	0.002	0.021	0.046	0.041	0.003
					CI05	0.000	0.006	0.675	0.150	0.000
					CI95	0.006	0.068	0.827	0.285	0.001
					P0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.799

Appendix G. 8. Weekly stock proportion estimates (mean) of sockeye salmon harvested in the Alaskan District 111 traditional commercial drift gillnet fishery by week, 2015.

CI05 is the lower credibility interval and CI95 is the upper credibility interval.

	Sample Sizes					Reporting Groups						
SW	Total	Genotyped	Aged (not genotyped)	Otolith Marked (not genotyped)	Statistic	Enhanced Snettisham	Enhanced Stikine	Enhanced Tatsamenie	other	Stikine/Taku Mainstem	Taku Lakes	Tatsamenie
26	337	135	202	0	MEAN	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.090	0.642	0.267	0.000
					SD	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.040	0.055	0.045	0.001
					CI05	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.034	0.550	0.195	0.000
					CI95	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.159	0.730	0.343	0.000
					P0	0.919	0.842	0.920	0.757	0.000	0.000	0.915
27	*400*	*66*	*329*	*5*	*MEAN*	*0.005*	*0.007*	*0.000*	0.018	*0.482*	*0.487*	*0.000*
					SD	*0.004*	*0.004*	*0.000*	0.021	*0.050*	*0.049*	*0.001*
					CI05	*0.001*	*0.002*	*0.000*	0.002	*0.403*	*0.403*	*0.000*
					CI95	*0.012*	*0.016*	*0.000*	0.047	*0.566*	*0.564*	*0.000*
					P0	*0.000*	*0.000*	*0.958*	0.901	*0.000*	*0.000*	*0.949*
28	473	136	326	11	MEAN	0.016	0.000	0.003	0.054	0.445	0.481	0.000
					SD	0.007	0.000	0.003	0.025	0.042	0.042	0.002
					CI05	0.007	0.000	0.000	0.021	0.377	0.412	0.000
					CI95	0.029	0.000	0.009	0.099	0.514	0.549	0.001
					P0	0.000	0.871	0.000	0.839	0.000	0.000	0.884
29	220	95	101	24	MEAN	0.085	0.018	0.005	0.062	0.535	0.295	0.000
					SD	0.019	0.009	0.005	0.023	0.052	0.049	0.001
					CI05	0.057	0.006	0.000	0.031	0.447	0.217	0.000
					CI95	0.118	0.035	0.014	0.099	0.620	0.378	0.000
					P0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.801	0.000	0.000	0.904
30	600	324	181	95	MEAN	0.111	0.008	0.003	0.063	0.615	0.200	0.000
					SD	0.014	0.004	0.002	0.017	0.030	0.027	0.000
					CI05	0.090	0.003	0.000	0.039	0.565	0.157	0.000
					CI95	0.135	0.015	0.008	0.092	0.665	0.245	0.000
					P0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.802	0.000	0.000	0.918
31	430	304	78	48	MEAN	0.092	0.002	0.007	0.075	0.587	0.236	0.001
					SD	0.012	0.002	0.004	0.020	0.029	0.023	0.002
					CI05	0.073	0.000	0.002	0.047	0.540	0.198	0.000
					CI95	0.113	0.007	0.014	0.108	0.633	0.275	0.004
					P0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.800	0.000	0.000	0.804
32	440	229	100	111	MEAN	0.199	0.007	0.002	0.068	0.557	0.156	0.010
					SD	0.019	0.004	0.002	0.028	0.031	0.023	0.006
					CI05	0.169	0.002	0.000	0.028	0.506	0.119	0.002
					CI95	0.231	0.015	0.007	0.118	0.607	0.195	0.022
					P0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
33	530	174	182	174	MEAN	0.260	0.002	0.003	0.042	0.607	0.078	0.008
					SD	0.019	0.001	0.003	0.017	0.030	0.023	0.007
					CI05	0.229	0.000	0.001	0.021	0.557	0.043	0.001
					CI95	0.291	0.005	0.008	0.076	0.653	0.119	0.023
					P0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001